

No. 3011.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION, 1885.—The EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH WATER COLOURS AND WORKS IN BLACK AND WHITE to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, under the management of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, will OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT. Drawings by Members of the Royal Water-Colour Society and the Royal Institute will be received and dispatched from their respective Galleries. Other Drawings will be received at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on the 5th and 6th of AUGUST NEXT. Regulations can be obtained on application.
HENRY BLACKBURN, Hon. Sec.
103, Victoria-street, Westminster.

BOROUGH of NOTTINGHAM.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES AND SCULPTURE.
ART GALLERIES, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.
The above Exhibition will OPEN on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1885. The days for receiving Pictures at the Castle are from the 5th to the 11th of August, both inclusive. Forms must be filled in with the titles and all particulars for Catalogue, and sent to the Curator. Works must be sent carriage paid. Works for London may be sent to the agent, Mr. W. A. Smith, 22, Mortimer-street.
G. H. WALLIS, Director and Curator.
Nottingham Castle, June, 1885.

GENERAL GORDON at KHARTOUM.—The LAST WATCH. By Lewis Dickinson. The Gordon Memorial Fund Picture at BRITISH GALLERY, Pall Mall (opposite Marlborough House). Ten to six.—Admission, 1s.

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M. R. THOMPSON, Studio, 41, George-street, Portman-square, W.

UNITED RICHARD WAGNER SOCIETY.—(London Branch).—Miss ALMA MURRAY will give DRAMATIC READING on JULY 17th, at 8 p.m., at 153, New Bond-street, W. (by kind permission). The Programme will consist of Selections from Wagner, Schopenhauer, Schlegel, Schlegel, Browning, 'Pippa Passes', and Victor Hugo's 'The Hunchback of Notre-Dame'. Annual Subscription to Society, 10s.—Apply Hon. SECRETARY, 55, Tavistock-square, W.C.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS and TUITION in ELOCUTION, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at the School of Dramatic Art, 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.—Address Miss GLYN there on the subject of vacant dates, or at 13, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, W.

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Mr. W. SERGEANT LEE, M.A. Public or Private Engagements.—Address Junior Garrick Club, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.—MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of 'Academy Notes', will continue his Popular ART-LECTURES in the Season 1885-6, as delivered at the London Institution, Royal Institution, Manchester, &c. A New Lecture on the Paris Salon, 1885, with Illustrations by Lincolnt. —For particulars address to 103, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

PENNY DINNERS for ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Central Council for Promoting Self-Supporting Penny Dinners are enabled, through the generosity of Sir Henry W. Peck, Bart., to offer THREE PRIZES, of £40, £20, and £10, respectively, for the best THREE ESSAYS on the question, 'What are the best means of dealing, in connexion with penny dinners, with children who are idle, who do not pay?' (1.) Those whose parents or guardians are indigent; (2.) Those whose parents or guardians are careless and negligent; (3.) Those whose parents or guardians are vicious and intemperate, and whose inability to pay arises from these causes. Under this head the limits of legal legislation and charitable effort should be specially considered. By what means can these cases be properly investigated and decided upon?

The Essays must not be less in length than 30 pages, or more than 60 pages, of the Quarterly Review, and must be sent by the 30th of SEPTEMBER NEXT to the Hon. Secretary. Each Essay must bear some motto, accompanied by an envelope having the same motto outside, and the name and address of the writer inside. The Prize Essays will become the property of the Central Council. If the Essays of unsuccessful candidates are not applied for during the month following the adjudication, they will be destroyed, together with the envelopes accompanying them, unopened.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Judges:—The Right Hon. J. Mundella, M.P.; Herbert Brierley, Esq., Chairman of the Manchester School Board; Rev. Harry Jones, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's; H. Forbes Clarke, Hon. Sec., Camden House, Hungerford-road, N.

TO LECTURERS, ENTERTAINERS, CONCERT PARTIES, &c.—The Committee of the SOUTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION are OPEN to receive APPLICATIONS, with Prospectuses stating inclusive Fees, for the coming SESSION 1885-6.—Address Hon. Secretary, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, Bookseller, &c., 49, Oxford-street, Southampton.

SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, Burlington House.

An ASSISTANT SECRETARY is REQUIRED, to enter on his duties at Michaelmas next. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and University graduates will be preferred. Particulars of the duties can be obtained from the Secretary. Salary, 300 per annum, with apartments.—Applications, accompanied by testimonials, which will not be returned, must be sent in by July 25th.

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SKETCHING TOUR.—MR. FRED. J. JONES, King's College School, will CONDUCT A PARTY OF YOUTHS during August or September. North Wales or the North Devon coast will probably be selected. A few vacancies.—For particulars apply as above, or BARN COX, Woodville-road, Hatfield, Middlesex.

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The Council invite applications for the Chair of Chemistry, to be vacated by Dr. Thorpe, F.R.S., on the 30th September. Applications will be received up to July 14th, and should be accompanied by six Testimonials and by the names of three referees.—Further information may be obtained from the SECRETARY.

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JOHN ARTHUR PALMER, Clerk of the Board.
District Bank Buildings, Market-street, July 1, 1885.

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An ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS will be appointed in SEPTEMBER (stipend, 1000 per annum). Candidates must send in Applications, with Testimonials and References, not later than August 27th. For further information apply to Cardiff, June 12, 1885.
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TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 1000 each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on September 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the value of 1000 will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under twenty years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under twenty-five years of age.
The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology (no candidate to take more than four subjects).
The JEFFERSON EXHIBITION will be competed for at the same time. The Subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages: Greek, French, and German.
The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1885.
This is an open Exhibition of the value of 500.
Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Professions of any Metropolitan Medical School.
The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.
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For particulars application may be made to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS in NATURAL SCIENCE of the value of 1000 and 500 are awarded annually in OCTOBER at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Albert Embankment, S.E.—For particulars apply to Mr. G. RENDLE, Medical Secretary, S.E.—W. M. ORD, Dean.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—An APPOINTMENT of Demonstrator of Physiology and Practical Physiology will shortly be made. Gentlemen proposing to apply for the post are referred to Mr. GEORGE RENDLE, Medical Secretary, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

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The story of Nuncomar may be thus rapidly outlined. A Bengali Brahman who had once held high office under the English in Bengal, Nuncomar failed to obtain a yet higher post in return for certain services

rendered to the Government. Hastings knew his man too well to trust him further than he could help. Nuncomar had not long to wait for his revenge. When Francis and his allies in the Council began to thwart and attack Hastings at every turn, Nuncomar brought against the latter charges of corruption, which the Francis faction eagerly took up. Hastings retorted by prosecuting Nuncomar and others for false accusations. Meanwhile one Mohan Prasad renewed against the Brahman a suit for forgery, which he had begun a few years earlier in the Mayor's Court. The trial came off in the new Supreme Court, before Impey and three other judges, aided by a full jury of British subjects. The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, the jury convicted the prisoner, and Nuncomar was hanged under a law which ten years before had been applied to a like offence in the same part of Bengal. Thirteen years afterwards Hastings and Impey were both impeached for the murder of Nuncomar, and in both cases the impeachment broke down.

It is close upon a century, indeed, since the impeachment of Impey by Elliot and his friends in the House of Commons fell completely to the ground. But party zeal and party traditions seem to live for ever. Even so grave an historian as James Mill could not deal fairly with Warren Hastings and his friend Impey; and Mr. Gleig's life of the former, written some fifty years ago, furnished Macaulay with an opportunity for reproducing with embellishments of his own the lies invented by the malice of Sir Philip Francis. Seldom has so brilliant a writer displayed so sorry a spectacle of human weakness as in that literary masterpiece, which has so long moulded the popular creed touching "the modern Jeffreys" and his more famous friend, the great Proconsul whom Sir J. Stephen is inclined to regard as the ablest Englishman of his century. Macaulay started, as it were, from a foregone conclusion into which he fitted all the preliminary facts. Impey and Hastings had been at school together; therefore Impey from the first was Hastings's ready tool. The death of Nuncomar relieved Hastings of a troublesome foe; therefore Hastings had murdered Nuncomar with the aid of Sir Elijah Impey. The quarrel between the Government and the Supreme Court was appeased by Impey's appointment to the Sadr Adalat; therefore Impey accepted from Hastings a bribe which rendered him rich and infamous. Hastings asked Impey to take some affidavits for him at Lucknow; therefore the two conspired with the Nawab of Oudh to rob the Begams under false pretences of their lawful property. For none of these charges, as the younger Impey and Capt. Trotter have already shown, was there any foundation in the facts recorded. But it remained for Sir J. Stephen to go into the evidence on these and other points more deeply and more conclusively than any one before him had ever gone, and no one who reads these volumes with an open mind can doubt henceforward which way the verdict ought to run.

No part of his book can be called light reading; but much of it will be found interesting by those who prefer the sober statement of historic facts and conclusions to any amount of ornamental rhetoric.

"None but idiots and biographers," says Macaulay in his trenchant fashion, can help believing that Hastings was "the real mover in the business" that led to the hanging of Nuncomar. But here is an eminent judge and a veteran writer who, after much pondering over a mass of intricate and conflicting records, calmly ranges himself on the side of idiots like Capt. Trotter, and biographers like Mr. Gleig and the younger Impey. Sir J. Stephen maintains in vol. ii. that Hastings's conduct throughout the Nuncomar affair was

"not that of a conspirator. His prosecution of Nuncomar for conspiracy would, if he was actually conspiring himself to accuse Nuncomar of forgery, have been an act of the grossest folly. He would expose himself by it to cross-examination and detection. He would embarrass himself by having to carry on two prosecutions at once. He risked (and if he was a conspirator he actually incurred) the disadvantage of having his witnesses discredited, for Kamal-ud-din was considerably discredited and probably disbelieved in one of the cases for conspiracy. In a word, the prosecution for conspiracy seems to me to make it improbable that Hastings was a party to the prosecution for forgery."

He holds, moreover, that if Hastings had conspired with Impey, the latter "would assuredly have said, 'You must retain Farrer,' whom, as the only competent advocate then in Calcutta, the conspirators ought to have secured, instead of leaving him to be retained by Nuncomar.

The facts that Hastings came forward to deny on oath all connexion with the trial of Nuncomar, and that his statement was not impeached by the cross-examination to which he voluntarily exposed himself, go far, says the author, "to convince me that he knew he had nothing to conceal." Elsewhere Sir James contends that Hastings could have no adequate motive to plot the death of an opponent whose power to harm him was exceedingly small. He admits that, according to native belief, Nuncomar was punished for having accused the Governor-General. But he declares that

"the popular opinion on the subject which has been adopted by Macaulay, Mr. Merivale, and many other writers of note, is nothing but a reflexion of this hasty, ill-informed, and utterly ignorant native prejudice, promoted without proof by the malice and slanders of Francis."

It is with Impey, however, far more than Hastings that the present work is concerned. In future volumes we may hope to find the author dealing as successfully with the impeachment of Hastings as he has now dealt with the charges brought against Impey. The bulk of this book is taken up with the story of Nuncomar—or, as people now spell the name, Nand-kumār—and the impeachment of Impey as his murderer under forms of law. As Impey and Hastings have both in this matter been tarred with the same brush, any verdict in favour of the one serves to establish the innocence of the other. If it can be proved that Nuncomar had a fair trial before a competent jury, and in accordance with their verdict underwent the doom which his four judges deemed most consonant with the law, it becomes clear that Hastings could not have murdered Nuncomar with the help of Impey. That Nuncomar had a perfectly fair trial, Sir J. Stephen has conclusively shown. It was not Impey, but two of his brother judges, who committed

the Brahman for trial on the charges brought against him by Mohan Prasad. Impey had no hand in drawing up the indictment. Sir J. Stephen sees "not the smallest trace in the report of the trial of any improper cross-examination of Nuncomar's witnesses." It was Hyde and Le Maistre, not Impey, whose questions during the trial bore hardest on the accused. The full report of Impey's summing up, as here printed, entirely bears out Sir J. Stephen's conclusion that

"no man ever had, or could have, a fairer trial than Nuncomar, and that Impey in particular behaved with absolute fairness and as much indulgence as was compatible with his duty."

It was only the transparent weakness of the defence that avowedly turned the balance in the mind of the Chief Justice against Nuncomar. In the absence of all direct evidence of a plot between Hastings and the Chief Justice, the fairness or unfairness of the trial, rightly says Sir J. Stephen,

"must be the most important branch of the evidence. To say that a man could be judicially murdered by a fair trial is like saying that a man might be murdered by a physician who skilfully administered to him proper remedies. If a prisoner is hanged after a fair trial ending in his conviction, or if a patient dies after being treated by a doctor with perfect propriety, it seems to me monstrous to say that the judge or the doctor must be a murderer, because he was interested in the death of the prisoner or the patient."

It must be remembered, too, that Impey was but one of the four co-equal judges who sat on the trial, that all four were virtually of one mind throughout, and that all acquiesced in the summing up and the sentence. They all, moreover, refused the motion for an appeal, and none of them proposed to respite Nuncomar. Why, then, should Impey have been singled out as Nuncomar's murderer, and how could Hastings have managed to corrupt not only all four judges, but the twelve jurymen who pronounced the verdict? But for Nuncomar's own folly, the trial had nearly ended in his favour. The case for the prosecution was by no means strong, and the counsel for Mohan Prasad were glaringly inefficient. Why did not Hastings suborn false witnesses against the man he was deemed so eager to destroy? It would have been as easy for him to do so as it was for Nuncomar; nor was he the man, as Sir J. Stephen puts it, to "commit a crime by halves." And there is nothing to show that any of the four judges or the twelve jurors received any reward for committing a fearful crime in order, as Sir Gilbert Elliot suggested, to intimidate natives from complaining of Europeans.

The mention of such a motive forms the crowning absurdity of the whole charge. It is impossible that such a motive could have influenced the judges of the Supreme Court. "The great complaint made against them," says Sir J. Stephen,

"both by the Council and all the officials of India, was that by entertaining actions against such officials for the discharge of their official duties, they prevented the collection of the revenue and paralyzed the administration of justice."

Towards the close of a long but interesting chapter on the impeachment of Impey the author sums up his own conclusions. Hastings, he thinks, had nothing to do with

the prosecution of Nuncomar, nor was there any sort of conspiracy or understanding between him and Impey touching that man's trial or execution. The trial was perfectly fair, and Impey's conduct even indulgent to Nuncomar. The judges acted in good faith in applying to the criminal a statute whose legal force at that time in Calcutta is still open to doubt. They would have done better, perhaps, to have had him indicted under the common law. In omitting to respite Nuncomar they acted reasonably and in good faith. There is not a word of truth in Macaulay's statement that Impey, "sitting as a judge, put a man unjustly to death to serve a political purpose." Impey "did not put Nuncomar to death at all. He was one of four judges who refused to respite him, which is a different thing. At the time of such refusal the judges were sitting not as judges, but in their executive capacity." The refusal may have been a mistake, but it was not unjust. And, lastly, none of the judges acted from any political motive.

We have no space to follow our author into other questions bearing on Impey's character and career. Enough here to say that he gives the much slandered Chief Justice full credit for honestly desiring to do his duty under trying conditions at whatever cost to his personal feelings. In the account of the quarrel between the judges and the Council Sir James leans, on the whole, with his usual fairness and discrimination, to the side of the former. With regard to the Cossijurah cause in particular, he thinks that the Council "acted haughtily, quite illegally, and most violently, without any adequate reason for their conduct." In the same judicial spirit he discusses the question of Impey's appointment as judge of the Sadr Diwani Adalat, or Company's Court of Appeal. Both Hastings and Impey are acquitted of all corrupt motive for an arrangement which certainly worked well so long as it lasted, and bore good fruit even after it fell to the ground. Whether Impey ever refunded the salary he drew for his new post our author cannot say, but he readily admits that "in what he did genuine public spirit was a concurrent motive with the desire to increase his savings," at that time by no means large. All Macaulay's fine writing about the bribe which made Impey "rich, quiet, and infamous" is sheer waste of words.

Such, too, is the abuse he poured upon Impey for hastening up country at his friend's request to take affidavits at Lucknow. It is hardly needful to say that on this point Sir J. Stephen bears out all that the younger Impey and Capt. Trotter had said before him. Macaulay's mistake in this matter is surprising and hardly excusable. How any lawyer or man of business could have so misunderstood the plain legal purport of Impey's action in this affair it is difficult to comprehend. The excuses which Sir J. Stephen urges for the essayist will hardly satisfy an impartial critic. "The evil that men do lives after them," and Macaulay's popularity is still so great that even Sir J. Stephen writes despairingly of his attempt to take poor Impey down from the gibbet on which Macaulay placed him. But in the interests of truth and justice let us hope that his misgivings may yet prove

as false as Macaulay's picture of the modern Jeffreys.

The book opens with some shrewd and vigorous sketches of Hastings, Impey, Francis, and Nuncomar. It ends with a few interesting letters from Hastings's colleague Barwell, who gave his name to young Elijah Impey. It contains some clear, just, and explanatory comments on the political and social aspects of old Bengal. And a word of praise is due to the index, which seems to us remarkable as well for its fulness as for its accuracy. As a piece of close, shrewd, clear, yet subtle reasoning from a confused mass of records collated and studied with equal care and impartiality, this book may be said to contain the last word on a controversy which began a hundred years ago. For serious students of history belief in the Macaulay legend about poor Impey is, indeed, no longer possible.

In conclusion we give the following extract from one of Barwell's letters. It shows, at any rate, what Hastings's sole friend in the Calcutta Council thought of the tactics used for that friend's undoing by the rest:—

"How far it may be practicable to give success to Mr. Hastings I know not. I flatter myself, however, that his interest will bear him through, and baffle the insidious practices of General Clavering and his Junto to remove him from the Government. The means they have taken are certainly base and infamous; they oppress all who are in any way connected with him, and the most vile among the natives who will only lay a charge or complaint they reward with whatever they claim for a compensation, whether it be lands, high offices, or honours. They threaten every man in station under the Government with their displeasure, and supposing that they have it in their power to accuse the Governor of some venial trespass or peculations, they are so barefaced as to propose the accusing of him by them as the only condition for continuing them in their employments."

German Universities for the last Fifty Years.

By J. Conrad. Translated by J. Hutchison. (Glasgow, Bryce.)

In this honest and laborious work Prof. Conrad has compiled from statistics the history of intellectual Germany for the last fifty years. The book bristles with tables and figures, and will certainly dismay any one but a specialist. Nevertheless, such matters are of the highest importance, and nothing is more curious than the neglect of them in England. Were a German even more industrious than Prof. Conrad to attempt to produce such a volume on British universities, he would find himself stopped at once by want of records. On the majority of questions to be discussed no statistics as yet exist. The labour of constructing them from partial and imperfect records would be very great, and then the results, as Prof. Conrad repeatedly reminds us, are only an external history of university work. This it is that strikes a critic most strongly on sitting down to estimate the gain. It is easy to find out how many people graduate at Greifswald, or Marburg, or Rostock, as well as at Berlin and Leipzig, and in what faculties. But what about the standard of learning? What about the social gain or loss? It is quite plain, from the small experience we have of intellectual progress, that education is not, as was once thought, the infallible cure

for the ills of society. At present in many cases in Germany education serves to introduce those socialistic notions which, to quote a marvellous sentence from the book before us (p. 245), "are, for the most part, calculated to check the feeling of individual responsibility for action and movement, not only for the moment, but for the remoter future as well, and to rob of all satisfaction in the fulfilment of duty." What the socialists would say to this estimate of their views we need not discuss; but no one will deny that secular education, as well as a new creed, may bring into the world not peace, but a sword.

From another point of view it appears that in Germany as well as in England education is producing distress as well as enlightenment. It seems that, owing to the protection of the Government and the ambition of the poorer classes, the universities are thronged with students who get an education out of relation to their practical wants, and thus we have overcrowded professions, frequent failures, and much poverty and misery enhanced by the heightened intellectual sensibilities of the sufferers. In no country is this phenomenon more manifest than in Greece, where university education is actually free, and where every mule-boy aspires to be a graduate. But though a graduate may not be ashamed to beg, he cannot dig, and with the traditional result. Prof. Conrad so feels this overcrowding of the grammar schools, and hence of the universities, that he is seriously perplexed to find the remedy. So long as trade pursuits and commercial education are regarded as vulgar, so long every one who can afford it is likely to have his son educated "as a gentleman"; and so long as the public values a decoration on a ragged and threadbare coat, this evil will continue. The depression of trade, which is a recent and fluctuating cause of the crowding of professions, need not be taken into serious account, except in so far as it is only from money inducements elsewhere that we can as yet hope for relief from the pressure on all the learned professions.

It is well-nigh impossible to give any brief summary of Dr. Conrad's book; and perhaps it is not desirable. All we can do is to point out how complex is the question of higher education, and how many problems still remain to be discussed. Reverting to the question of standard, we can conceive no other way of instructing an Englishman on this point than printing a selection of examination papers from the various universities, and then printing some specimens of the answers sent in, more especially the worst that succeeded and the best that failed. We should then find out what it means in each place to pass in philology or in mathematics, and how far the teaching corresponds to the requirements of the examiners. For within the limits of our own islands there are examinations where 50 per cent. is an extremely high percentage and with difficulty attainable; there are others where 50 per cent. is so low a percentage that it will hardly pass. Such specimens should also be supplied for several years, in order that any fluctuation of standard might be observed. So far as we know this is a sort of inquiry which has never yet been attempted, and so all our notions as to the

relative standards of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin are, for the want of it, utterly vague.

But if we should attempt comparisons of this kind with papers sent us from Germany, we should be likely to fall into mistakes more serious than our previous ignorance; for what Dr. Conrad's book cannot tell us is the profound contrast which exists between Germany and England in this respect. Lists of faculties and of professions, of matriculations and of degrees, may be the same; but are we sure that any inference from them may be safely applied to England? Thus the whole idea of colleges and of the tutorial system is as foreign to Germany as is the public school of England. A casual remark of Dr. Conrad's will show this clearly enough. He complains of long residence at school, or under schooling, as likely to injure the physique of the youth! "A too prolonged school attendance has a further disadvantage, affecting as it does the bodily development of our youth." This is the one development that our schools have secured. Again, though he often talks of the upper classes at German universities, the unwary reader would not suspect the fact that all such training is "ignoble" in Germany, that it is mainly pursued by the burgher classes, and that the highest professor does not count, as such, with landed gentry, officers, or diplomats. So also in discussing the expenses of State education it is impossible to find in the book before us any mention of those large bequests which are so important a factor in the wealth of our old colleges and schools and in the American colleges. Thus even in America, which presents some points of analogy to the condition of Germany, with its many local universities, unlikenesses predominate. So, too, in Scotland; and as regards England, the social and economic conditions are so diverse from those of Germany that all inferences from the latter may be deemed untrustworthy, and English educational reformers should study the problem as it exists at home, without expecting any more than very general ideas to be suggested by foreign history.

There are, no doubt, certain large questions on which the experience of Germany can throw some light. There is the question of over-work, of cramming, of over-examining. There is the antique quarrel of classical against modern departments, of scientific against literary training. There is the quarrel of professional against general education, and many others, which have received due attention from Dr. Conrad. But we can hardly say that he brings any new kind of evidence to bear upon them, though he adduces new masses of facts. And among them we can hardly expect him to adduce one of the most curious facts in the "classical v. modern" dispute, which is that the Germans, who are the best trained nation of Europe in classics, are also the worst and clumsiest writers of prose. This would lead us to doubt what has been deemed hitherto an almost axiomatic statement, that style is the most certain outcome of classical culture.

But if the practical value of these researches to our own educational reformers seems to be small, nothing can exceed in interest, to the philosophical student of modern history, this great and able attempt

of a nation comparatively lately civilized, and perhaps naturally coarse in fibre, to overcome obstacles of poverty and ignorance, and to cultivate itself to the highest level. The care and interest taken in higher education not only by the modern German Empire, but by many of the enlightened petty sovereigns of older Germany, contrast painfully with the decadence of English kings since the time that Eton was founded, or Queen's College at Oxford, or those many splendid foundations which we owe not only to royal bounty, but to royal culture.

How far Germany will advance under its present system is not so clear. All human machinery appears to reach a certain point of perfection, and then to prove a drag or a hindrance. There is danger that in Germany, as is the case in England, systems of education intended to improve what is worst, and to render abuses difficult, may impede and impair what is best. There is deep truth in the constant warning of Mr. Thring, that the teacher (and the pupil) must have freedom. But in Germany there is hardly any left; and if, with the vulgar imitation of all things German now prevailing, this bureaucracy is further extended, the education of England, bad as it has been in some respects, may be replaced by something infinitely poorer and worse.

Eminent Women Series.—Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. By E. R. Pennell. (Allen & Co.)

THIS new volume of the "Eminent Women Series" deals with the life of one who ought to have headed the list. The series of biographies of famous women might very properly have opened with Mary Wollstonecraft, the first to claim for her sex the intellectual training and social and political equality gradually being conceded to women. The "fantastic and absurd" heresies of Mary Wollstonecraft's 'Vindication' are now the commonplaces of the lecture-room and the magazine article. But in spite of the fact that many of the measures advocated by her have been carried into practice, she has met with but scant gratitude. From the world at large this is no more than was to be expected; but when we find her name omitted from such a treatise as Mr. John Stuart Mill's 'Subjection of Women,' and Mrs. Mill treated as the chief representative of that movement, she appears to have been as hardly dealt with by the supporters of the cause she advocated as by its opponents. It is true that in meeting with neglect, hate, and obloquy Mary Wollstonecraft only shared the fate of every genuine reformer; but the ill luck that attended her and the animosity she aroused in her contemporaries seem more or less to have pursued her memory ever since. She cannot be considered fortunate in this her latest biographer. Mrs. Pennell has written a painstaking and businesslike account, but while carefully enumerating the facts of her heroine's life she has failed to impart any life to her narrative.

Yet Mary Godwin's life was one of the most thrilling of romances. The best and most faithful narrative of it still remains William Godwin's memoir, published a year after his wife's death. It is condensed and vigorous, and it reveals the lovable and heroic traits of her nature, while it is free

from that fulsome admiration which is frequent in the lives of celebrities written by their relatives in our day. Godwin, as the author of 'Political Justice,' had, of course, no scruples or hesitations to contend with in giving an account of his wife's life. His theories and her actions were in complete harmony. He had taught that a fuller development of the individual and a greater amount of happiness for the community would be secured by a readjustment in the relation of the sexes. Mary Wollstonecraft had never promulgated such views in her writings, but had acted as if she held them. It was, therefore, easy for Godwin to deal plainly with all the facts of Mary's life, excepting, perhaps, that one which legally made her Mrs. Godwin. From the point of view of his logic this last proceeding must, indeed, have seemed unprincipled and unphilosophic. But, like his future son-in-law, Shelley, he sacrificed his theories when he realized that by carrying them to their logical conclusion he would do irreparable injury to Mary and to his children. For Godwin, far from having the "heart of stone" for which Roscoe gives him credit, had a genuine fund of deep, if latent tenderness, and it is a pity that his memoir is not republished in a form accessible to the public, for, merely regarded as a piece of literary composition, it is a work of art. Mrs. Pennell seems too much inclined to look upon Mr. Kegan Paul as the literary pontiff who has at last given Mary Wollstonecraft absolution for her sins against society, and rehabilitated her in the eyes of the public. To be the subject of a moral whitewashing, against which Mary Wollstonecraft would have been the first to revolt, is, perhaps, no better fate than it is to fall into the hands of the author of 'The Real Shelley,' and be shown up to future generations as having been as black as the *European Magazine* and the 'Biographical Dictionary' had painted her, or to figure in Horace Walpole's epistles to Hannah More as a "hyena in petticoats."

One great defect of Mrs. Pennell's life is its want of background. Although we can well follow the history of poets, novelists, and musicians without entering much into the character of the times they lived in, it is different when we come to deal with the lives of religious or social reformers or leaders of revolutionary thought. The author of the 'Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution,' 'The Vindication of the Rights of Women,' and the 'Historical and Moral View of the French Revolution,' is a distinctly historical figure, and should have been treated as such. It would have been better to have curtailed the earlier chapters, containing the narrative of Mary Wollstonecraft's unhappy childhood and youthful struggles, not because these are in themselves uninteresting, but because the real awakening of her faculties was comparatively late, and because the period in which her intellectual life culminated was also the culmination of the great revolutionary drama. To have carefully worked up this period of Mary Wollstonecraft's life would have given a fresh psychological insight into that portion of it which has been most frequently canvassed. Mary's true existence began, in fact, when, after a gloomy youth, during which she

was in turn companion, schoolmistress, and governess, she came to London in 1788, and settled down to support herself by authorship, "the first of a new genus," as she truly says. The date is significant. She was no isolated thinker, or "philosophizing serpent," to quote Horace Walpole again, but a woman of a highly sensitive mental organization, and she felt keenly the influence of her time. Her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women' is the offspring of the same intellectual forces that were producing the Revolution on the other side the Channel; and it was almost imperative on the biographer of Mary Wollstonecraft to have drawn some comparison between the Englishwoman's way of dealing with this great question and that of her French contemporaries, for in the astonishing reorganization of political institutions there the interests of women were not entirely forgotten. Condorcet wrote an admirable paper, full of a noble spirit, on the subject. In the "Cercle Social," whose members consisted of the most advanced philosophical Republicans, women as well as men were admitted, and radical changes affecting the position of the female sex used to be discussed. Mrs. Pennell never touches on this subject. She confines her remarks to a cursory analysis of the 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' and truly says that many of its leading propositions are to the present advocates of the cause foregone conclusions. Summing up her criticism of this, the best known of Mary Wollstonecraft's writings, Mrs. Pennell says:—

"She is too ready to moralize, and her moralizing degenerates, unfortunately, into commonplace platitudes. She is even at times disagreeably pompous and authoritative, and preaches rather than argues. This was due partly to a then prevailing tendency in literature. Every writer—essayist, poet, and novelist—preached in those days. Great as are these faults, they are more than counterbalanced by the merits of the book. All the flowers of rhetoric cannot conceal its genuineness. As is always the case with the work of honest writers, it commands respect even from those who disapprove of its doctrine and criticize its style. Despite its moralizing, it is strong with the strength born of an earnest purpose.....All her pompous platitudes cannot conceal the earnestness of her denunciation of shams. The 'Rights of Women' is an outcry against them."

The most important literary event in Mary Wollstonecraft's career was the publication of the 'Vindication.' It made her famous; it brought her into contact with many distinguished contemporaries, and enlarged her views. But in the future the 'Letters to Imlay' will be regarded as the most enduring monument of her powers. In them the emotional nature of the woman, the force and the fire of her mind, for the first and only time burst completely through that sententious and pragmatical mode of expression which none but the greatest masters of style escaped in the eighteenth century. This volume, reissued separately by Mr. Kegan Paul, should find its place in the library by the side of Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse.' Indeed, we may trace Rousseau's influence through the whole of Mary Wollstonecraft's intellectual life in spite of her complete divergence from him on such questions as the education of women. Otherwise—in the

mode of approaching social questions, in the turn of sentiment, in the worship of nature—she constantly imitates the author of 'Émile.' The love of nature was probably not very genuine with her. When she talks of having been listening "to the falling leaves," or of "having observed the various tints the autumn gave to them," one misses in her phrases the accents of the genuine lover of the open air. *Apropos* of this we may cite a curious passage from a German book recently published, the biography of J. G. Schweitzer, not hitherto mentioned in connexion with Mary Wollstonecraft's life, which throws a sudden side light on her character. His wife, who made her acquaintance in Paris, writes:—

"I loved Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of the 'Rights of Women.' She had moments when she was simply exquisite. I could have wished to be permanently able to love her. But by her intolerance she repelled all women not inclined to be subjugated by her, whereas to her servants, inferiors, and the wretched in general she was gentle as an angel. The sensibility of her nature would be exquisite if her massive temperament did not too often gain the upper hand. I passed an evening with her in the country. The delicious blending of the various tints on the horizon enchanted me. Mary turned towards B. de W., who was sitting under a tree gilt by the rays of the setting sun. I was opposite her, and so delighted that I said, 'Come, Mary, you who adore nature, come and enjoy this magnificent sight, this constant transition from colour to colour.' But how great was my surprise to see Mary indifferent enough not even to take her eyes off him by whom she happened to be captivated for the moment. She nourishes vast schemes, but the magnitude of her ideas wears out her body."

Sentimental as is this passage, it seems to contain a genuine picture as seen from one point of view. We get a glimpse of some of the unavoidable frailties to which human nature is prone, and not of an impossible piece of perfection. Godwin corroborates these remarks of Magdalen Schweitzer when he now and again touches on Mary's impressionability and her craving for personal affection, although he stands corrected by Mr. Kegan Paul, who, in his prefatory notice to the 'Letters to Imlay,' tells us that "Godwin knew extremely little of his wife's early life"; but how Mr. Paul comes to be so intimately acquainted with the confidences that may or may not have passed between Mr. and Mrs. Godwin he does not say. Be that as it may, Mary Wollstonecraft, though she had failings and committed errors, set in the main the example of an heroic life. The invincible courage of her earlier years, her self-sacrificing devotion to her family and friends, her fearlessness in proclaiming her convictions, irrespective of self-interest, and the stoical simplicity of life which this entailed, helped to make her in Shelley's eyes that ideal of gentleness and courage which he embodied in Cythna. According to Trelawny, when first brought face to face with her child, Mary Godwin, Shelley's imagination saw only Mary Wollstonecraft, and he worshipped the mother through the daughter. That noble life, as he tells Mary Shelley in his dedication of 'The Revolt of Islam,'

Clothed thee in the radiance undefiled
Of its departing glory; still her fame
Shines on thee, thro' the tempests dark and wild
Which shake these latter days.

The Lauderdale Papers. Edited by Osmund Airy. Vol. I., 1639-1667; Vol. II., 1667-1673. (Camden Society.)

THE valuable contributions to our historical literature which the Camden Society has made during the last half century have in these volumes received an important addition; for they contain, drawn from contemporary documents, such as the Lauderdale Papers in the British Museum, and the valuable collection of MSS. formed by Mr. T. Webster, M.P., a revelation of the innermost feelings and motives of the chief actors in the government, or rather the misgovernment, of Scotland during the thirteen years that followed the Restoration. A more astounding exhibition of triumphant wickedness in high places seems hardly possible; and yet in great measure the story is incomplete. It is told only by those who triumphed. Their victims were silenced by terror, death, and exile. Their sufferings, however, may be sufficiently gauged by the intimate correspondence of their oppressors. What manner of men the latter were, and the motives that actuated them, are disclosed with indisputable accuracy, for it is against themselves that they bear witness.

Archbishop Sharp proves, by his own letters, that he was rightly named "Judas"; that he was the betrayer of his familiar friends. By his reiterated proposals "to extirpate" the Covenanters General Dalrymple writes himself down as that "Muscovy beast," the "Dalziel" of 'Old Mortality.' The Earl of Rothes supplies a lifelike illustration of his coarse, brutal nature in an apologetic disclaimer that he was not "wearie of causing hang those damn'd fells," the Pentland rebels, because he suggested that some of them might be sent to the Barbadoes. Nor does the Duke of Lauderdale omit to exhibit, in strange juxtaposition, his active brain and callous heart, by a letter combining a request for his "little Hebrew Bible without points" with a recommendation that the unhappy Johnston of Wariston, though driven by mental distress into utter idiocy, should be executed without delay.

Such were the men who brought about those "infamous years that consummated the misfortunes and degradation of Scotland." Amongst them Lauderdale alone approached the dignity of a statesman, and an outline of his career, as exhibited in this publication, affords the readiest method of obtaining a general idea of these volumes. Lauderdale first appears as engaged in his own defence. His capacity both for business and pleasure ingratiated him with Charles II. Jealousy, thus justly aroused, followed its natural course. Lauderdale's enemies at Edinburgh and in the English court simultaneously conspired to obtain his overthrow. The clumsy attempts of the Whitehall intriguers and their "damned insipid lies" were to him merely an amusement. "Oh," as he remarks, "will they never learn to lie with more colour at least?" The attack from the North, headed by Middleton, the then Scotch Viceroy, wore for a brief space a more serious aspect. By a fraudulent use of the king's name in the Scotch Parliament, Lauderdale was excepted from the Act of Indemnity, and his political extinction

seemed a certainty. So, at least, his opponents fancied. With infinite skill, however, he turned their trick against them, and Middleton was driven from office.

Lauderdale was thereby saved; but Scotland was not benefited. One unscrupulous and extortionate ruler was replaced by several, all worse than the first. Scotland was placed under a junto of needy nobles, Crown lawyers, and ecclesiastics, headed by Rothes, Archbishop Sharp, and the Duke of Hamilton. The sole object of these men was self-aggrandizement by the exaction of fines and forfeitures, or by the increase of their authority; and to attain their end they created the necessity for the use of military force. For this purpose Sir J. Turner was sent, during the years 1663-66, to dragoon Western Scotland into obedience to the Conventicle Act. The Covenanters were goaded, if not tricked, into the Pentland rising of 1666. For half a year Dalrymple made good his threat "that the sword shall govern who will, who will not." And he was so successful that during the summer of 1667 a famine seemed imminent in the southern and western parts of Scotland.

In these atrocities, guilty as were Rothes, Sharp, and their fellow councillors, the chief criminal was Lauderdale himself. He, by his personal influence, obtained the passing of the Conventicle Act. He knew how its powers were being used, and yet, as his most trusted adviser reminded him, he "forbore to curb" his subordinates in the administration of Scotland. Nor did he curb them until he was alarmed for his own reputation.

As Secretary of State for Scotland Lauderdale was responsible for the government of the country, and that government was in peril. Disaffection was so rife that a second appearance of the Dutch in the Medway might have aroused an insurrection throughout Scotland. Such a fear was fully justified; so "thorough" had been the malpractices of the Scotch governors that, according to the report Sir R. Moray gave to Lauderdale, "all any body can tell you of the corrupt state of things and persons here can as little make you imagine it as it is, as one who never saw the ruins of London can comprehend it by any description any body can make of it." Moray's comparison between the condition of Western Scotland and London ruined by the Great Fire was formed on what he saw and knew. Yet he was "deadly afraid" that miseries far more terrible lay behind what he had seen; the "grievous enormities" committed by the soldiers, and such like "horrid things," were only whispered to him. People, as he states, "forbear to complain" whilst their oppressors are in power.

Reluctant as he was to leave London, Lauderdale, with such reports before him, felt that he must govern Scotland on the spot. The clerico-military Council was set aside; Rothes was dismissed; Archbishop Sharp and the Duke of Hamilton were humbled; and Lauderdale reigned at Holyrood as viceroy for about six years. His object, however, was not to govern Scotland for the Scotch, but for the king, and in that he was successful. The authority of the Crown was established "over all persons, and in all causes supreme," and a Militia Act, containing "brave

powers," was passed, creating an army "ready to march when and whither" the king "may please." But absolute power brought out the worst features in Lauderdale's character. The unhappy close of his career is, however, beyond the limits of the present publication.

Sharp's lifelong course of fraud and hypocrisy has been subjected by Mr. Osmund Airy to a protracted scrutiny, and he has at last unearthed indisputable evidence, supplied by the archbishop himself, that whilst appealing to his own "uprightness" in proof of his devotion to Presbyterianism, he was giving active aid to the restoration of episcopacy over Scotland.

Sharp's conduct is not, however, merely a curiosity in infamy; it affords a suggestion of some historical importance. Despite his natural turn towards deception, Sharp would not have enshrouded himself in a cloud of lies so elaborate and multitudinous without a motive. Backed by the king's authority he had no cause for fear, and yet we find him, whilst the destruction of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland was on the anvil, expressing a fictitious desire for an escape in obscurity from "the noise and pressures of the confusions coming," which he evidently expected that event would cause.

Here, then, is the explanation of Sharp's policy during that crisis. He never anticipated the extraordinary ease with which the Scotch revolution of 1661 was accomplished; and, indeed, had he been prepared for this he would have been a "seer" gifted with singular power of prevision. The National Covenant, to which, but three- and twenty years before, the whole Scottish people had bound themselves in an unexampled paroxysm of enthusiasm, was abolished by a side blow; their chosen ministers were displaced, and "no one heard a dog bark at their going"; and a hierarchy was established over Scotland endowed with authority so lofty that, compared with it, the bishops appointed by Charles I. were "but a sort of pigmies."

Never, surely, was national abasement more complete! To so low a pitch were Scotchmen reduced that their rulers may justly have deemed themselves to be "the few" that came into the world "booted and spurred," that they might ride triumphantly upon the backs of the "bridled and saddled generality" of their fellow countrymen. Of a Scotland such as we know Scotland to be the sole indication afforded by these letters exists in the expressions of disgust and anger provoked by the "unparalleled obdurdness" of the Covenanters, whom "the Barbadoes does not in the least terrify," and whose "women" "upbraided their husbands and children" for not dying on the slopes of the Pentland hills.

This consolatory thought, at least, a Scotchman may gather from the post-Restoration history of his country: not a single foreigner—none save Scotchmen born and bred—was permitted to share in the reign of terror. The sole tendency towards leniency lay among the king's English advisers, who, as Dalrymple remarked, were "merciful inclint" to that "damned crew" the Pentland insurgents.

Charles II. is, indeed, the only person who shows to advantage in this publication. He appears in a different light from that

in which he is usually regarded—a shrewd and not unkindly man of business, determined not to cast his responsibilities upon others, simple and by no means self-indulgent in his habits, and so attentive a husband that on the morning of August 30th, 1670, “he was up at 5 a'clock to go” from Windsor “to Hampton Court, where he may find the Queen at fishing, a Recreation wherein she takes so much pleasure, that shee is at it, a mornings, by 6 a'clock.”

Some of the principal historical lessons contained in these volumes must remain to a considerable extent unnoticed. Nowhere is the inevitable reaction that follows a political revolution more vividly illustrated. For instance, the Scottish nation—that in 1640 overthrew Charles I. by an army levied to protect us from subjection by Strafford's Irish forces—furnishes in 1669 an army avowedly designed for the reduction, if need be, of England into absolute submission to Charles II. And in another way the irony of fate is equally exhibited, by the employment against the Scotch Puritans of precisely the same repressive machinery that was used against the Cavaliers by the Protector's major-generals. But the astounding “right about face” that Scotland underwent at the Restoration is a subject far beyond our present scope. One feature, however, in this publication should not remain unnoticed, and that is the ample supply of notes and explanations, by which its readers are enabled to share in that knowledge of the secret springs of Scottish history during the post-Restoration period which the editor has acquired by years of intelligent and painstaking research.

Russian Central Asia, including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva, and Merv. By Henry Lansdell, D.D. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

DR. LANSDELL'S account of Russian Central Asia is a most important and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject, and it has appeared at a most opportune moment. Now that the eyes of England are turned with good reason towards Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva, and Merv, it is well indeed that they should be directed aright, and it would be difficult to find any guide better fitted for that purpose than Dr. Lansdell. He has seen for himself that Central Asia about which so much has lately been thought and spoken, and so little is known, and he has recorded his impressions in a work which in its vastness appears to be in keeping with the proportions of his journey. We will assume that every one who takes the slightest interest in what is, so far as England and Russia are concerned, by far the most burning question of the day, will read Dr. Lansdell's *magnum opus*; we need not therefore do more than briefly allude to the most salient points of the adventurous pilgrimage which he courageously undertook and successfully carried out. Let us state at once that in our opinion he deserves the highest praise for the fortitude, energy, and good temper which he displayed, and that the record of his travels is a work which does credit to our literature. Admirably “got up,” profusely illustrated, and provided with excellent scientific appendices, Dr. Lansdell's ponderous volumes cannot

fail to be regarded by almost all eyes with respect. On a few his work will produce a different impression. To their point of view we shall refer further on.

Dr. Lansdell left London on the 26th of June, 1882, and four days later he had an interview with the Grand Duke Michael at St. Petersburg. On the 1st of July he obtained invaluable credentials from Count Tolstoi, the reactionary Minister of the Interior, to whom his ‘Through Siberia’ had already rendered him a *persona grata*. Armed with these he arrived at Perm on the 29th of July, and was soon afterwards arrested for distributing tracts at railway stations. Considering that the Nihilists circulate their revolutionary effusions in covers which are facsimiles of those which enclose what may be called religious tracts, with titles such as ‘Sermon by the Archbishop of Voronej,’ it is not very surprising that a policeman stopped the tractarian traveller. Dr. Lansdell was doubtless taken for one of those anarchical Don Quixotes whom the Nihilist leaders, from their safe retreats in Paris, Berlin, Geneva, or London, send forth to rot in the dungeon or perish on the scaffold. Having overcome this difficulty, Dr. Lansdell, accompanied by thirty strong coffers, packed with Bibles and copies of ‘The Russian Workman,’ reached Omsk on the 17th of July. On the way he “sang in Latin the ‘Agnus Dei’ in Mozart's ‘First Mass’” to the passengers on board an Irish steamer. After this his journey assumed the character of a triumphal procession. Interesting adventures followed each other like episodes in a well-constructed drama, pleasant for Dr. Lansdell to look back upon, very pleasant for his readers to peruse. Let us strongly recommend their perusal to all who care for fresh descriptions of strange events which happened in all but unknown places. In Kuldja Dr. Lansdell was “besieged by purchasers” of the Chinese Gospels, which he offered for sale at five copecks a copy. While at Tashkend he at a stroke “arranged for all the prisons and hospitals of Turkistan” being supplied with translations of various parts of the Bible. In Khokand, as elsewhere, he conversed much with the native Jews, one of whom informed him that they “were descended from Judah and Benjamin, the two tribes dispersed over Europe and Asia.” At Samarkand he was very favourably impressed by the Russian officers whom he met, as well as by the sensible uniform worn by the troops. The Turkistan soldier, “for the greater part of the year, wears a linen blouse, with cloth shoulder-straps, chamois leather trousers dyed red, and a white cap with a flap, believed to shield the back of the head from the sun's rays.”

In Bokhara he had an audience with the Emir. Dressed in a cassock that had done duty at the court of St. James's, over which was placed “a gorgeous, gold-embroidered waistcoat” bought in Servia, with a scarlet hood on top of that, Dr. Lansdell naturally produced a sensation, especially as he had put round his neck “a Provincial Grand Chaplain's collar of purple and gold, and on this pinned three or four Masonic jewels, by way of medals,” and had slung at the bottom a pocket Bible. Mounted on a palfrey, and wearing on his head a college

cap, the English pilgrim passed to the palace between bewildered boys and saluting soldiers, and was therein received by his Bokhariot Majesty with a good deal of affable reticence. In Bokhara also Dr. Lansdell favoured an audience of native minstrels and dancing boys by singing to them ‘Twickenham Ferry,’ the refrain of which, “O hoi-ye-ho, ho-ye-ho, ho-ye-ho, ho!” the Bokhariots thought “must be a prayer.” Besides all that, he “lighted upon what Dr. Ginsburg says, so far as he knows, is the most richly illuminated Hebrew manuscript of the Old Testament in the world.” Let us hope that the eloquent letter which he addressed to the Emir on behalf of the Bokhara Jews has borne good fruit. On the delicate subject of the Emir's harem Dr. Lansdell gives some curious information.

In Khiva the traveller was so fortunate as to become the owner of “an Albert chain, locket, and studs of cloisonné turquoise enamel work,” which the leading jewellers of Regent Street declared to be in a style new to them, adding that “the like could not be made in London.” Merv he did not reach, but he accomplished a journey of 12,000 miles, during which he was absent from England 179 days, and slept in his clothes half the nights. He was somewhat exhausted, he says, by the desert journey, but not so much as he has since been “by writing this book,” which, as we have already said, does the greatest credit to his enterprise and his industry.

But there is one point on which we may have to differ from the explorer whom we have praised so highly. He has made himself the defender of the Russian Government, so far as the management of Russian prisons is concerned. He has himself visited many Siberian prisons, and he has, we are inclined to think, effectually disposed of many of the gross exaggerations in which writers utterly ignorant of the subject have indulged. We have ourselves visited several Russian gaols, and our own experiences tally, as a general rule, with those of Dr. Lansdell. There can be little doubt, moreover, that those parts of the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg which he was allowed to see differ in their reality most widely from the descriptions of dungeons with which certain writers, mostly French, have favoured a horror-stricken world. In Omsk he found the prison “a building of dazzling whiteness, both without and within.” In Semipalatinsk the prisoners were well cared for, and great attention was paid to their religious instruction. In the library of Vierny prison he found, to his surprise and satisfaction, “some New Testaments, Gospels, and other books.” In Tashkend the prison stands “in quite a park of poplar trees, planted in avenues, and affording shade in the intensely hot summer,” and Dr. Lansdell found the soup given to the prisoners “excellent.” At Samarkand “the lavatory was particularly clean, nor, from the adjoining cabinets, was there the least unpleasantness, thanks to a stove that was said to be always kept burning, as a means of ventilation.”

Dr. Lansdell has done good service by visiting the Russian prisons, and describing, we are sure, with fidelity what he saw. But it is to be feared that

he has gone too far in giving a definite and complete denial to the charges of cruelty and oppression brought against the agents of the Russian Government by Prince Krapotkine, M. Lavrof, and "Stepniak." To their positive affirmations as to the sufferings of the Nihilists in their various places of confinement he opposes the negative testimony of his own eyes, which failed to see anything in the prisons he visited confirmatory of the statements made by the revolutionary propagandists. Now we are not inclined to place implicit reliance upon the witness borne by men who from the security of their comfortable homes issue orders for the "removal" of their political antagonists; nor would we hasten to accept the charges brought against prison fare and discipline by the friends and supporters of the Irish dynamitards. But it is difficult to feel assured that, because Dr. Lansdell witnessed no hardships himself, therefore all Russian prisoners are treated with humanity. Even in some of the best of our own institutions there is much that stands in need of reform. Admirably managed as are our hospitals, there are minor officials connected with some of them who are, unless they are closely watched, too prone to neglect or insult patients or their friends. Excellent, on the whole, as is the conduct of our police, yet there have been within the last few years many constables convicted of heinous offences against the public. If such misconduct is possible in our own land, where a free press is incessantly criticizing, it is more than probable—it is all but certain—that in a country like Russia, where public opinion is hushed by awe, and the press is gagged and shackled, minor prison officials have been, and will often be, guilty of the grossest cruelty towards the miserable fanatics who fall into their unfeeling clutch. The stories told by Russian witnesses respecting the heartless behaviour of many gaolers towards cultured men and tender women are sickening. We ourselves lately heard a tale of this kind related by one of the most honourable of men, to whom it had been told by a Russian prison doctor, which has haunted us ever since. It is far too revolting for publication; unfortunately, it seems to be true. Such direct evidence as this cannot be refuted by the doubtless honest denial of atrocities which Dr. Lansdell puts prominently forward. If the Russian Government cares in the least for the public opinion of Europe, it will cause a searching inquiry to be made into the state of the prisons, and the conduct of the gaolers, of Russia, and it will entrust with the delicate and even dangerous task of investigation persons who are capable of investigating fearlessly and with discretion. If it maintains a cynical silence on the subject, or if it allows only *grata persona* to enter within the precincts of what are, we fear, in the case of certain political prisoners, its *inferni*, then in either case we must come to the conclusion that Dr. Lansdell's testimony, though undoubtedly telling the truth, does not tell the whole truth. We do not mean to insinuate that he has wilfully suppressed evidence, but it is to be feared that too many acts of cruelty are committed by Russian prison officials which Dr. Lansdell's eyes have not seen, of which his ears have not heard.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

A Marriage of Convenience. By Harriett Jay. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Heart's Delight. By Charles Gibbon. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

On Golden Hinges. By Dora Russell. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Taken to Heart. By the Hon. Frederica Plunket. (Maxwell.)

A Daughter of the Malepeires: a Tale of the Ancien Régime. Translated from the French of Madame Reybaud by Arabella Shore. (Remington & Co.)

THE author of 'The Queen of Connaught' has hardly done herself justice in her present story. Marriages of convenience are often brought about by treacherous means, but Mrs. Meason's clumsy lying should not have induced Constance to give up her lover without something of a fight. Indeed, though the heroine is endowed with all the beauty and grace which an author can bestow at will, there is not much character about her, nor in the scheming grandmother herself. As little to our taste is the religious Agnes, who ends by marrying the doctor. She does not justify her existence by much individuality, and it is to Fernal—who finds himself cast by circumstances for the part of villain, but is a "good wolf," as children say—that Constance owes her escape from the predicament in which she is placed by the Duke's stratagem of introducing her lover to her rooms at night. It will be seen that 'A Marriage of Convenience' is a sensational novel, and that its readers move in high society. This being so, it is a pity to introduce real names and titles, especially if any confusion is made, as between Seaforth and Seafield in this instance. Lady Constance is delivered from her Spanish duke and united to her English earl by the instrumentality of the useful Fernal, who shoots his grace in a duel which crowns his lifelong purpose of revenge upon his wife's seducer.

Mr. Gibbon is always true to local colouring, and many a touch of nature in his last Scotch story will remind some of his readers of the land

where Gaudie rins
At the back of Ben-na-chie.

It is hard to find thrilling incidents of a romantic nature in the "so-called nineteenth century." By a judicious use of a secret society of apparently Irish traitors, to which the villain, one Wardlaw, is affiliated; of an abortive attempt to assassinate the Queen as she is driving in the neighbourhood of Balmoral; and of the dignified and mysterious personality of a certain Chevalier, in whom one recognizes some of the traits of the late Sobieski-Stuart, the author has nearly accomplished his purpose of a nineteenth century romance. We say nearly, because the kidnapping which takes place in a pleasure yacht all of the modern time, and the vulgar presence of detectives and constables in the last act, a little lower the high pitch of other portions of the story. The denunciation of doom on the wild laird of Dunlarig by the old Highland lady Elspeth Farquhar or M'Alister would have the genuine ring, were it not that the prophetic, acting on the strict principle lately inculcated, "Don't prophesy unless you know," has retained in her hands the power of assisting destiny. The disputed

succession to an earldom enhances the antagonism felt by Wardlaw for his rival Kenneth Gordon, who, unconscious of his claims to title, is in keenest earnest in the prosecution of his suit to Mildred. This excellently stanch Scotch lassie is not to be diverted from her troth, either by the arguments which Wardlaw would suggest to her ambition, or the far more dangerous inducement to please her ambitious father, who is deservedly the object of her grateful affection. It is pleasant to think that in spite of the attempted murder of her lover (by one of the "Others" detailed on this duty by the Scotch-Irish conspirator Wardlaw), of the actual violence by which the villain endeavours to secure her person, and of the confirmed infatuation of her would-be aristocratic father, Mildred becomes both Kenneth's bride, which is all she cares about, and Countess of Benvoir, which is quite enough for her father. It is never easy to dispose of the villain; perhaps the problem is sufficiently solved by making him—mad with terror, and with the rival, the police, and the "Others" at his heels—rush, in a misty night, over the rocks into the sea.

In spite of a large admixture of commonplace, Miss Russell's story contains some good points. As for the commonplace, there is a ghost; a girl in man's clothes; a villain with the Queen's commission; a very wealthy heroine in contrast and rivalry with the pretty daughter of a farmer, the hero making love to both of them; and several conventional characters in regard to whom the reader will be unable to maintain any sort of illusion, for the reason that the author has simply written conventional phrases about them. There are two heavy fathers, both paralytics—which seems to argue a lack of invention. A great deal of work is thrown on the farmer's daughter, who troubles her part; but she quite enters into the spirit of the thing, and plays vivaciously to the gallery. The hero goes out to the Soudan as an "especial correspondent," and his meeting with certain other characters of the story on the burning plains of Africa, surrounded by dead and dying Arabs, makes a scene which must be read in order to be appreciated. Incidents like this, told in rather slipshod English, may while away an idle hour, but they are not the kind of thing on which a reputation can be built or by which it can be increased.

The principal interest in Miss Plunket's story attaches to the lively and warm-hearted heroine, Thomasina, or Tommy, Raymond. There is much naïve love-making in her two affairs. For poor Tommy is first practised on by a conventional youth, the nephew of her guardian, to whom she thinks she gives all the devotion of her nature. But her mind is really too healthy to be crushed by the loss of an unworthy lover, and when a manly but mysterious youth meets her at the trout stream, and, at any rate in her opinion, saves her life, she is neither ungrateful nor cold. The more serious love of her good guardian, Mr. Vaughan, for the stately widow who acts as Tommy's companion, is not so attractive to the reader, though there is good feeling in his disregard of her tragic antecedents. The story is well written, though slight. We do not like "lady-friend" nor "nurse-

tender," but in other respects the style is good.

Miss Shore has made a good translation of Madame Reybaud's well-known story, which has attracted more than one generation of novel-readers. Its cleverly contrived effects and the pathetic character of the setting relieve the sombreness of the central narrative, and that which chiefly takes the fancy is not the murder committed by the outraged wife, but the mystery surrounding the last of the Malepeires in her after life, which is dramatically sustained to the close. Charles Reade's keen appreciation of the romantic elements of crime committed under certain exceptional circumstances led him to adopt Madame Reybaud's plot in his 'Story of a Portrait,' which is rather a remodelling than a rendering of 'Mademoiselle de Malepeire.' He undoubtedly deepened the dramatic interest; but there must be many readers who will be glad to have the original tale in a literal English version.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Grammatical Analysis of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Greek Scriptures. By Robert Young, LL.D. —*The Book of Psalms in Hebrew.* (Edinburgh, Young & Co.)—In illustrating the Scriptures in their original tongues few have laboured more diligently in modern times than Dr. Robert Young, and all students should be grateful to him for doing so much to smooth their path in acquiring a knowledge of Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek. As a translator and philologist he has enriched Biblical literature with many useful works. The volume before us is an analysis of the Psalms, in which every Hebrew word in regular succession is translated into English and parsed. The author has a good acquaintance with the language, and may be generally followed by such as are learning to read the Hebrew Bible. He is not the first in his analysis of the Psalms in their original tongue. Bythner's 'Lyra' is a familiar book, and has been often re-edited; but a better than it can be easily made. When the difficulty of the task is considered, Dr. Young's effort is creditable to his learning. Being the outcome of careful labour and extensive knowledge, it may be recommended to students. But readers should not expect in it entirely accurate scholarship or evidence of critical acumen. Nor need they look for corrections of Gesenius and First, of Ewald, Hupfeld, Hitzig, Delitzsch, or De Wette. It is not meant for scholars, but for tyros. In Psalm ii. 12 the author has done well to depart from the common version still retained in the revised Bible, but erroneously, "Kiss the son." His rendering, "Kiss the pure one," should rather be "Worship purely," with כָּרַךְ as an adverb, not a noun or adjective. In Psalm lxxii. 15 the usual version is rightly retained, "Prayer shall be made for him continually," which is wrongly given in the revised Bible, "Prayer shall be made to him." In Psalm xlv. 2 Dr. Young translates "by thy lips" instead of *into* or *upon* thy lips, where he is in error. In Psalm lxviii. 9 the rendering "Thou shakest out, O God," &c., is not good, though it stands in the margin of the received version. It should be "Thou scatterest." In Psalm cx. 6 "He hath completed the carcasses" is objectionable. The common version is wrong; but there is a difficulty in the original which Hupfeld has not removed. It is best to take מֵתִים as an adjective, not a verb, so that the true rendering would be "It is full of dead bodies." The Hebrew type used in this and other books from the same press is small and indistinct. Where the vowel points are given, the Hebrew

text should be large and clear. It is trying to the eyes to peruse the work before us.

We hope that students of theology (in the orthodox sense) may find useful the *Analytical Notes on the First and Three Last of the Minor Prophets*, with an appendix on Dan. ix. 24-27, by the Rev. William Randolph, M.A. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.), as he connects prophetic passages with their fulfilment in the New Testament. Hebrew students of the intermediate class, however, for whom the notes are intended, will not derive great benefit from them. In translating, for instance, Hosea iv. 4, כֹהֵן כֹסֵרִים, "as priest-strivers," "because there were no real priests in Israel," there is no improvement whatever on the Authorized Version, "For thy people are as they that strive with the priest," not to say that "priest-strivers" is against the Hebrew idiom. Of course, if the כֹסֵרִים is considered as dittographic of the כֹהֵן of the word וְעַכְשָׁיו which precedes, the sense would be improved a little. We should read then: "Yet let no man strive nor reprove another, but thy people are striving with the priest." But the Masoretic text must not be touched in any way, and if so, how does Mr. Randolph justify his translation of the word יִפְרְדוּ, "they are separated," since the punctuation of the Masoretic text has the Piel form *yippharedu* and not the Niphal form *yippharedu*? What will the student learn from the following note on

Hosea xi. 4?—"וְאֵלֶי אֹכִיל," construe as E.V. and Buxtorf (but others וְאֵלֶי = *leniter*, gently, and אֹכִיל, an unusual form of the Hiph. of אָכַל, but

then אֹכִיל is awkward—it might possibly be 'towards him,' or 'with respect to him,' leaving the verb without a direct object expressed.) It would have been much better to adopt the A.V., "and I laid meat unto them," and consider the text doubtful. Here slight emendations of the Masoretic text in the following way would give a tolerable sense. By attaching the first two words of verse 4 to verse 3, and by reading the

last three words of verse 4 וְאֵלֶי אֹכִיל, we should have: (3) "But they knew not that I healed them in the sorrows of man. I drew them with bands of love, and was to them as they who lift the yoke on their jaws; gently I shall carry it upon him [them]." The author's

translation of the words קָחַם עַל זְרֻעוֹתָיו (Hosea xi. 3), "bare them up in his arms," is again against the Hebrew idiom; far preferable is the A.V. "taking them by their arms." But here again the וְזְרֻעוֹתָיו seems to be dittographic of the וְאֵלֶי of the וְאֵלֶי, and in that case the translation would be "taking them upon my arms," which agrees with the Septuagint ἀνέλαβον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν βραχίονά μου.

Non-Christian Religious Systems.—Buddhism in China. By the Rev. S. Beal. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—This volume forms a valuable contribution to the excellent series of works on non-Christian religious systems published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The subject of Indian Buddhism has already been treated of by Mr. Rhys Davids, but there cannot be a question that the growing importance attaching to the Chinese school of Northern Buddhism establishes for it a just and ample claim to be considered separately. In taking up this book it should be borne in mind, however, that our acquaintance with Northern Buddhism is of a very recent date. We are reminded by Mr. Beal that even as late as 1824 Dr. Marshman "could give no better account of Buddha than that his worship was probably connected with the Egyptian Apis," and in fact it was not until Mr. Brian Hodgson discovered in Nepal the Sanakrit Buddhist literature which has helped to make his name famous that any true conception was obtained of the nature of a religion which was moulding the lives of a third of the human race. The two

works of M. Burnouf resulting from this discovery, viz., 'The Introduction to the History of Indian Buddhism' (1844) and 'Le Lotus de la Bonne Loi' (1852), first brought the subject prominently before the literary world, and to Messrs. Edkins and Beal belongs the honour of having been the first to show the important part which Chinese Buddhism might be made to play in elucidating the dark places in the teaching of Sakyamuni. So far as is at present known the first authentic report of the existence of Buddhism was brought into China in B.C. 126 by a General Chang K'ien on his return from a mission to India, whither he had been sent by the reigning emperor Wu-ti; but it was not until A.D. 61 that any attempt was made to gain a knowledge of the new faith. In that year, however, the Emperor Ming-ti dreamed one night that he saw a golden figure fly from heaven and hover over his palace. On learning from one of his ministers, in connexion with this dream, that a saint named Buddha had been born in the West, the emperor sent a mission to India to collect books and information concerning this divine personage. The immediate results of this mission and the subsequent rapid spread of the religion throughout China form a strange and instructive chapter in religious history. It is not our intention to dwell upon them now; it is enough to state that in the present work Mr. Beal has traced them out with fulness and accuracy. The most interesting feature in the present work is the attempt made by its author to establish a connexion between early Christianity and Chinese Buddhism. No one who has ever attended a Buddhist service in China or Japan can have failed to have been struck with a number of resemblances between the rituals of the two faiths. But Mr. Beal goes beyond this, and shows that these resemblances originate in the beliefs of which the rituals are but the outward developments. The central deity in Chinese Buddhism is the goddess Kwan-she-yin, "one who hears the cries of men," whose image, when represented, as it commonly is, by the figure of a goddess carrying an infant in her arms, is curiously suggestive of the Virgin and Child. This deity is apparently of foreign origin, and the cult connected with her adoration was in all likelihood introduced by traders from Western Asia into Ceylon, where, under the title of Avalokitesvara, "the looking-down god," she first became associated with Buddhist worship. In support of the first of these suggestions Mr. Beal gives several cogent reasons. Among others he points out that while in pure Buddhism there can be no objective worship or real prayer to a superior power, Kwan-she-yin in China and Avalokitesvara in India are direct objects of worship and supplication. The exceptional position thus occupied by this deity at once suggests a foreign origin, and the non-Buddhist form of the worship offered to her is still further accentuated by the fact that at an early period in China it seems to have attracted to itself scraps of inspiration from the early Christian rituals. For example, in the common ritual services of Kwan-she-yin "there is a prayer of entrance, a prayer of incense, an ascription of praise, lections, and then the recital of the 'sacred words'; after this there is a prayer against temptation, and a confession and dismissal." With reference to the source from which the worship of Avalokitesvara was introduced into Ceylon, Mr. Beal throws out some very interesting hints, in the course of which he suggests a common religious origin for the name of the two mountains in Ceylon and Tibet known as Potalaka, both of which are sacred to Avalokitesvara, as well as for that of P'u-to, an island off the coast of China which is especially consecrated to the worship of Kwan-she-yin. From beginning to end the work is full of valuable and suggestive information, and conveys in an interesting though condensed form a faithful account of the early history and present condition of Buddhism in China.

A Catechisme of Christian Doctrine, by Laurence Vaux, has been reprinted by the Chetham Society, under the careful editorship of Mr. T. G. Law, whose excellent edition of the Catechism of Archbishop Hamilton was lately reviewed in our columns. Vaux's 'Catechism' has long been a very rare book, scarcely less difficult to find or refer to in any public library than the Scotch archbishop's. There were four or five editions of it printed between 1567 and 1600, but the copies remaining are but one or two of each. The book was among those which were especially sought after and destroyed by the commissioners of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Law has prefixed an introduction of nearly a hundred pages, drawn up with his usual skill and evidently the result of much labour. Hitherto little has been told us of the history of Laurence Vaux, hardly more than could be contained—as Mr. Law rightly remarks—in about a dozen lines: that he was born in 1519 in Lancashire, educated at Oxford, and made Canon of Salisbury and Warden of Manchester in Queen Mary's reign; that in Elizabeth's, having been deprived, he retired to Louvain, where he wrote the 'Catechism'; and returning to England, died in great misery in a London prison about 1585. To this very meagre amount of information Mr. Law has added a quantity of other facts relating to Vaux, to his early life, his troubles, and imprisonment, full of interest. The 'Catechism' itself, like other Catholic books of that period, is drawn up (as the title-page explains) as containing "a Christian doctrine, necessary for children and ignorant people." It is, however, much more than this. Although short, it is an exposition of Roman Catholic doctrine upon the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and the Sacraments, which may be read with profit by very many who are neither children nor ignorant. The popularity of the book when first published is, therefore, not to be wondered at, and our thanks are due to the Chetham Society for a reprint. We must not forget to say that Mr. Law, unlike some other editors, has added a thoroughly good index to his own introduction.

The Church Handy Dictionary. (Skeffington.)—The author does not give his name, but tells us in a short preface that he "believes that Sunday school teachers,—and, indeed, all engaged in elementary study of the Prayer Book, or of Church History, will find this Handy Dictionary full of useful information." The study referred to must be of a very elementary character indeed, for the information supplied is scarcely more on any subject than what Sunday-school children of twelve or fourteen years old in the Church of England, or at any rate their teachers, might be supposed already to know. When the compiler ventures beyond these limits his explanations are as often wrong as right. Thus, for example, Candlemas Day is not "derived from the custom of a procession with torches"; nor is it correct to say that "the formulary of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer," because "a formulary is a book containing the rites, ceremonies, and prescribed forms of the Church." Again, a "sepulchre" (that is, the ceremonial sepulchre in mediæval churches) was never "used in the scenic representations of our Lord's burial"; nor "before the Reformation were these sacred plays common on Good Friday or at Easter." The right use of the title "parson" does not depend on whether the incumbent of a parish derives his income from land; nor "in pre-Reformation times" did "monasteries and other spiritual corporations frequently annex to themselves benefices": they never did anything of the kind, and it is an ignorant explanation of the term "appropriation." It is equally misleading and incorrect to say that "the parish clerk was formerly a person in holy orders," for such a case was very rare, if, indeed, examples can be found. To say that "in holy baptism water is the element" is not the right way to teach Sunday-school teachers, who ought to know that

the Prayer Book speaks of water as "the matter" of that sacrament; "matter," however, is not a word included in this handy book. Equally incorrect is it to say, by way of limitation, "that by the present law in the Church of England, lay baptism is valid, so far as to qualify for burial with the usual service." To talk about bells "in the Roman Church" being "baptized" is a vulgar error, and to say that "in the English Church they are merely consecrated" is something quite new: the author wisely refrains from explaining with what rite or ceremonies this "consecration" is performed. We need not trouble to find other errors and misstatements, merely adding that "the first English Prayer Book was" not "the King's Primer, published 1545," and that it is difficult to understand what is meant by the statement under the first word in this dictionary, that "some" priests "take two ablutions after a celebration." If this refers to Roman Catholic usage, it is simple ignorance to speak of "some priests"; if to the usage of the Church of England, no such order or rite is to be found in the Communion Service of the Common Prayer Book. In short, a little learning is a dangerous thing; and the author of this handy book must learn for himself a great deal more before he can rightly venture to teach other people, even though they are engaged in nothing beyond "elementary study of the Prayer Book." Such attempts as this do more harm than good.

St. Athanasius on the Incarnation. Translated by Archibald Robertson. (Nutt.)—This translation "aims primarily at helping the theological student who is working at the Greek text," and the author offers an apology "for what is felt to be an awkward and not always very readable style." The one claim, accordingly, which he puts forth is that it may prove "a fairly accurate reproduction of the sense of the original." We think that the translator has accomplished what he intended to do. The translation is not accurate throughout, but, strangely enough, nearly all the inaccuracies and doubtful renderings make their appearance in the first few pages. Thus, in the very first sentence *περί* with the accusative is translated in the same way as *περί* with the genitive, "a sufficient account of the error of the heathen concerning idols," where the meaning plainly is "the error of the heathen in worshipping idols." There is also unsteadiness in the rendering of the same words. Thus, *τὰ πάντα* is generally translated "all things," but once or twice "the universe"; and *δαίμονες* is rendered sometimes "devils," sometimes "demons," and sometimes "evil spirits." In some passages the meaning cannot be got without looking at the Greek, as, for instance, in this sentence, "So, as the rational creatures were wasting and such works in course of ruin, what was God in his goodness to do?"

Die Testamente der Zwölf Patriarchen. Untersucht von Lic. Friedrich Schnapp. (Nutt.)—The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs have not escaped the searching examination applied to apocryphal literature by modern scholars. Since the essay of Nitzsch, published in 1810, different scholars have examined them—Vorstmann, Kayser, Sinker, Ritschl, Hilgenfeld, and others; but their views are discordant both as to the writer and his time, for there is difficulty in making him either an Ebionite or a Pauline Christian, and passages may be cited on behalf of both. The conclusion is made doubtful by the assumption that the work is a connected whole, written by a Christian of the first or the second century, whereas it is now ascertained that it belongs to apocryphal Jewish literature, written at first by a Jew and subsequently interpolated. Such is the view adopted by Herr Schnapp in the present pamphlet. In order to establish it he goes carefully through each testament, indicating the interpolations with critical skill, and finding more than one Jewish interpolator besides Christian ones. Grabe long since referred to Christian interpolations, expressing his belief

that the Testaments proceeded from a pre-Christian Jew. He was, therefore, the precursor of Schnapp; but the latter has worked out and confirmed the view. The pamphlet, short as it is, shows critical power well directed. The theory of interpolation is probably carried too far, a circumstance that somewhat detracts from the value that otherwise attaches to the investigation. This is specially the case with regard to Levi's testament. We look upon the *brochure* as an important contribution to the right understanding of the Testaments. Henceforward such language as Mr. Sinker used about them will be abandoned: "It is to be reckoned among the earliest monuments of Christian literature, possibly posterior to the writings of the apostles alone." The present state of the work proves that it must be put in the second half of the second century, for it has phrases from John's Gospel, and classes both the Acts and Paul's writings with the Old Testament, thus canonizing them. According to Mr. Sinker's index it has even expressions borrowed from the Second Epistle of Peter. The Testaments must be placed in future among the late Jewish apocalyptic writings, which were interpolated, like the Sibyllines and Book of Enoch, by Christian hands.

La Didaché, ou l'Enseignement des Douze Apôtres Par Paul Sabatier. (Paris, Fischbacher.)—The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles' still attracts the attention of divines, though its contents and character have been sufficiently canvassed and pretty well settled. It is hardly possible at the present day to disturb the view that it is a second century production of a neutral kind, practical not theoretical, presenting neither Paulinism nor Petrinism, unsectarian, and without a distinct tendency. The present work contains the Greek text, now published in France for the first time, with a translation, commentary, and notes, but without an index such as Bryennius's. It is of considerable extent, entering into the various questions arising out of the text, and explaining them in the light of the New Testament as well as that of early history. To some extent a compilation from previous publications, it shows small critical power or perspicacity. The writer's judgment is not good on questions of New Testament theology and patristic literature, though he is acquainted with many of the books or articles which the 'Didache' has called forth in America, Germany, and France. From the bibliography preceding the Greek text, it appears that M. Sabatier knows what the Americans have written about the treatise much better than the English literature. The writer affirms without hesitation that the 'Didache' belongs to the middle of the first century, prior to the great missionary travels of the Apostle Paul, and that Syria was its birthplace. Fixing upon a date so early, he has to assert that the Epistle of Barnabas borrowed from it; that the baptismal formula "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit" belongs to the first century; that the baptism of adults co-existed with that of infants not only in the first century, but even before Jesus Christ; and that the author was unacquainted with the Gospel of Matthew and the other synoptists in their present state. The arguments used to explain or justify these assumptions are not of much value, since nothing is more certain in criticism than that the writer of the 'Didache' used Barnabas, a fact that brings the date of our treatise below A.D. 120; or that the baptismal formula originated in the second century. We freely assent to the opinion that the traces of Montanism discovered by Hilgenfeld and Bonet-Maury are non-existent; for it is a baseless conjecture to make "Abstain from fleshly and worldly desires" in the first chapter a Montanist interpolation. It is also apparent that the idea of heresy, the presence of women in the church, the kiss of peace, are absent; but such omissions do not prove the first century origin of the

work. Its colourless, neutral character is due to the object which the author had in view. The appellations given by M. Sabatier to the 'Didache' are neither exact nor appropriate, such as an ecclesiastical manual, a catechism, a liturgy, a discipline given by the Church. It is rather a small practical treatise written by a private individual, a Jewish Christian of the mild type, belonging to the period when the antagonisms of the Jewish and Gentile Christians had lost their asperity, being absorbed in the Catholic Church. To speak of it as issuing from the Church in the middle of the first century runs counter to the correct view of that time. The work of M. Sabatier, notwithstanding its serious errors, has several excellent notes, of which the one on pp. 25, 26 (3) is a good example. He has failed, however, in explaining the difficult phrase occurring in the eleventh chapter, *ποῖον εἰς μυστήριον κοσμοκὸν ἐκκλησίας*, of which Bryennius's view is as good as Harnack's.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Adams's (F. A.) *My Man and I, the Modern Nehemiah*, a Book for Churchmen, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Bourn's (H. H.) *The Father Revealed and Christ Glorified*, 6/ Buxton's (Rev. H. J.) *Year's Plain Sermons on the Gospels or Epistles*, Part 4, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
For Family Worship, Part I. Scriptural Readings; Part 2, Family Prayers, edited by L. Abbott, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Gladden's (W.) *Things New and Old in Discourses of Christian Truth and Life*, 16mo. 16mo. 5/ cl.
Jones's (Rev. J. C.) *Welsh Pulpit of To-day, Sermons by Welsh Ministers*, 1st Series, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Vincent's (M. R.) *God and Bread, with other Sermons*, 6/ cl.
Wilson's (Rev. J. M.) *Nature, Man, and God*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Arnold's (M.) *Poems*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 1/8 each, cl.
Burns's (R.) *Poetical Works Chronologically Arranged, with Notes and Glossaries*, 8vo. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Cervantes's (M. de) *Numantia, a Tragedy*, translated by J. Y. Gibson, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Lytton's (Earl of) *Glenavril, or the Metamorphoses*, Books 4, 5, 6, 12mo. 2/ each, swd.; complete in 2 vols. 12mo. 12/ *Whisperings*, Poems, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

- Dorling's (W.) *Memoirs of Dora Greenwell*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
MacMaster's (J. R.) *History of the People of the United States*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 10/8 cl.
Suakin, 1885, being a sketch of the Campaign, by an Officer who was There, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Forbes's (A.) *Souvenirs of some Continents*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Kinloch's (Col.) *Large Game Shooting in Tibet, the Himalayas, and Northern India*, 4to. 42/ cl.
Paterson's *Guide Book to England and Wales, with Maps and Plans*, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Paterson's *Guide-Book to the United Kingdom, with Maps and Plans*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Rowbotham's (F. J.) *A Trip to Prairie Land*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Philology.

- Æschylus, *Eumenides*, a Critical Edition with Metrical English Translation, by J. F. Davies, 8vo. 7/ cl.
Andocides de *Mysteriis*, edited, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, by W. J. Hickie, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Whitworth's (G. C.) *Anglo-Indian Dictionary*, 8vo. 12/ cl.

Science.

- Baine's (T.) *Greenhouse and Stove Plants*, 8vo. 10/8 cl.
Caswell's *Concise Natural History*, by E. P. Wright, 7/6 cl.
Gower's (W. R.) *Lectures on the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hall (H. S.) and Knight's (S. R.) *Elementary Algebra*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.; with Answers, 4/6
Keith's (Dr. T.) *Contributions to the Surgical Treatment of Tumours of the Abdomen*, Part 1, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Zamassen's (Von) *Handbook of General Therapeutics*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 14/ cl.

General Literature.

- Barr's (A. E.) *Jan Vedder's Wife*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Braddon's (Miss) *Ishmael*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Douglas's (E.) *The Queen of the Hid Isle, an Allegory of Life and Art*, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Evolution in History, Language, &c., cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Gerard's (E. D.) *The Waters of Hercules*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 25/6
Hawthorne's (J.) *Beatrice Randolph*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Henry's (Rev. B. C.) *The Cross and the Dragon, or Light in the Broad East*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Hertel's (Dr.) *Overpressure in High Schools in Denmark*, translated by C. G. Sørensen, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Ivanova's *Brought to Light*, 8vo. 2/ cl.
Lane's (L. M.) *Teresa's Secret*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
McNaughton's (J. H.) *Onnallinda, a Romance*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Noble's (E.) *The Russian Revolt, its Causes, Conditions, and Prospects*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Pike's (G. H.) *Saving to the Uttermost*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Saunders's (R.) *Margaret and Elizabeth*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
"They might have been together till the last," an Essay on Marriage, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Verney's (Lady) *Peasant Properties, and other Selected Essays*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 16/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Pearson (W. L.) *The Prophecy of Joel*, 4m.
Reusch (F. H.) *Der Index, ein Beitrag zur Kirchengeschichte*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 25m.

Drama.

- Noel (E.) et Stoullig (E.) *Les Annales du Théâtre*, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- Boullier (A.) *Victor Emmanuel et Mazzini*, 3fr. 50.
Bourbaki (Le Général), 10fr.
Bourgeois (E.) *Le Capitulaire de Kleray-sur-Oise*, 7fr. 50.
Lotheissen (F.) *Zur Sittengeschichte Frankreichs*, 5m.
Mommson (E.) *Die Oertlichkeit der Varusschlacht*, 1m. 60.
Pflugk-Hartung (J. v.) *Specimina Chartarum Pontificum Romanorum*, 50m.

Geography and Travel.

- Munnier (M.) *Iles Hawai*, 4fr.

Philology.

- Meusel (H.) *Lexicon Caesarianum*, Parts 2 and 3, 4m. 80.

General Literature.

- Claretie (J.) *Jean Morras*, 3fr. 50.
Edmond (C.) *Le Trésor du Guèbre*, 3fr. 50.
Lafontaine (H.) *Les Bons Camarades*, 3fr. 50.
Salle (Le Gal) *L'Héritage de Jacques Farruel*, 3fr.

THE CARPATHIOTE DIALECT.

13, Great Cumberland Place.

A PASTORAL village to the north of Carpathos has a population of Greeks which speak a dialect of remarkable purity. Ludwig Ross mentioned it as a regret in his 'Inselreisen' that he could not visit this village. We made a point of going there, and besides curious customs and folk-lore I collected several interesting words and expressions, amongst which are the following.

The shepherds speak of their mules as *κτῆματα*, or possessions, and do not understand the use of any such word as *ζῶα* or *μολάρα*, common elsewhere in Greece; this use of the word must date from classical times. Their goats they call *χίλια*, or thousands—a word suggesting patriarchal life, and flocks which could not be counted for numbers; and in distinguishing their goats they have many curious words. *Πολιομοῦρι* is used for a goat with grey face and ears, retaining the classical use of the word *πολιός*, which in the vulgar is *ψαρός*. *Ρουσσομέρος* expresses a goat with red cheeks; here we find the word *ρούσσεος*, unknown in modern Greek, but common amongst Byzantine authors, who appropriated the Latin word *russeus* for red. For an apron they use the New Testament word *λέντιον*, instead of the common *ποδιά* or *μυροστειλά*; and the narrow alleys of the village are called *ρύμαι*—again a New Testament word, which is used in the Acts for the street which is called Straight, and recalls the celebrated oracle to one's mind, *ἔσται μὲν Ῥώμη ῥύμη καὶ Δήλος ἀδῆλος*. A young man they speak of as *αἰωρος*, "unripe," reminding us of Herodotus's *αἰωρος θανέν* and Plutarch's *αἰωρος πρὸς γάμον*. *Κανάχια* is a word in use for caresses, kisses, which strikes one as a possible survival of the classical words *κανόσσω*, *καναχέω*, a sharp noise. Though in classical times the meaning was confined to the sound of water, there is no reason why after the lapse of ages it should not be applied to the noise produced by the lips.

These are only a few amongst the many strange words in use still in this mountain village of Carpathos, which is cut off by difficult passes from communication with the other villages of the island; but the most curious thing of all in connexion with the dialect of this place is the existence of a gamma under circumstances which are at once suggestive of the old digamma in real life. This is especially remarkable in a dialect which drops the ordinary gamma on every possible occasion, for *ἐγώ* is used for *ἐγὼ*, *ἡτρωα* for *ἔτρωον*, &c. Before the word *υἱός*, "a son," they place a hard gamma, which I have not only heard, but seen written in marriage settlements. A mother calls to her son *Γινέ μου*. Then this gamma is inserted after the diphthong *ευ*; for example, they say *πιστεύομεν* and *δουλεύομεν* instead of *πιστεύομεν* and *δουλεύομεν*. Whenever it occurs this intrusive gamma is hard and perfectly distinct from the modern use of the *g*, reminding one more of the change which has converted the Latin *vastare* into the Italian *guastare* and the French *gâter*.

J. THEODORE BENT.

NOTES ON COLERIDGE.

New Court, Lincoln's Inn.

ALL lovers of Coleridge are indebted to Mr. Ashe for his exhaustive researches and full and accurate annotations in the recent addition to the Aldine Poets (Bell & Sons). A little while ago the editor of the *Liverpool Mercury* lent me a very interesting, but imperfect file of the *Morning Chronicle*, beginning in August, 1794, and ending in June, 1795. If Mr. Ashe had seen this newspaper it would have helped him to a few interesting facts.

On p. xxxix Mr. Ashe says: "Most of the sonnets in our first division were written at the Salutation Inn, and printed, about the same time, in the *Morning Post*." I think Mr. Ashe must be in error as to both statements. The sonnets in his first division are mainly from the "Sonnets on Eminent Characters." This series appeared not in the *Morning Post*, but in the *Morning Chronicle*. The first of the sonnets, to Erskine, was printed on Monday, December 1st, 1794, and was signed "S. T. C., Jesus College, Cambridge." Coleridge was probably in London in December, 1794, but it is very likely that most of the sonnets were written before he left Cambridge. The Erskine sonnet was accompanied by this letter: "Mr. Editor, If, Sir, the following Poems will not disgrace your poetical department, I will transmit you a series of *Sonnets* (as it is the fashion to call them) addressed, like these, to eminent Contemporaries." The editor responded in the following terms: "Our elegant Correspondent will highly gratify every reader of taste by the continuance of his exquisitely beautiful productions. No. II. shall appear on an early day." The second of the series was the sonnet on Burke, the third on Priestley, fourth on Lafayette, fifth on Kosciuszko, sixth on Pitt, seventh on Bowles, eighth on Siddons, ninth on William Godwin, tenth on Robert Southey, "of Balliol College, Oxford, author of the 'Retrospect' and other Poems," the eleventh and last (as far as I can trace them) on Sheridan.

It would appear that in these pages Coleridge first "elegized an ass." The poem appeared on December 30th, 1794, and was entitled 'Address to a Young Jack-Ass and its tether'd Mother. In familiar verse.' The text differs in some particulars from that of the edition of 1834; the last line runs:—

The tumult of some scoundrel Monarch's breast.

The sonnets have also many minor differences of text. To the Lafayette sonnet the editor appended this note: "The above beautiful Sonnet was written antecedently to the joyful account of the Patriot's escape from the Tyrant's Dungeon." Two of the series did not appear in the collected poems of 1796—the Southey and the Godwin. The former of these was reprinted by Pickering in 1877; the latter is now reproduced by Mr. Ashe.

In printing the Siddons sonnet Mr. Ashe says (with others), "There is little doubt that the original draft was written by Lamb." The facts are these. On Monday, December 29th, 1794, the sonnet appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* signed "S. T. C." In 1796 Coleridge collected his poetry, and included a few poems (three or four) by Lamb. In that edition the Siddons sonnet was signed "C. L." In Lamb's portion of the joint volume of 1797 it was also ascribed to him. But in 1803 another edition of Coleridge's poems was published. Lamb saw this edition through the press, yet the Siddons sonnet was retained. In 1818 Lamb collected his own works, and did not include the sonnet in question. Thus once Coleridge claimed it for his own and once Lamb assigned it to Coleridge. Twice Coleridge gave it to Lamb. The surmise is that Lamb wrote the original draft, and that Coleridge touched and retouched it and made it so much his own that Lamb could no longer claim it. My own inference is that this particular sonnet was, in fact, written in the "December weeks at the Salutation" to which Mr.

Ashe ascribes the entire series; that Lamb originated the idea, but that the words were Coleridge's from first to last.

At p. 101 Mr. Ashe quotes Coleridge's angry protest against the publication of the Stanhope sonnet. "There was inserted," writes Coleridge, "without my consent, a sonnet to Lord Stanhope, in direct contradiction equally to my then as to my present principles," &c. In the case of the sonnet on Stanhope, as in the case of the sonnet on Godwin, the poet's opinions must have undergone an extraordinary change in the course of a year, for the Stanhope sonnet had also appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. Yet, contrary to Coleridge's statement, Cottle says that it was Coleridge himself who sent the volume containing the sonnet to Lord Stanhope, and that it was he, and not the printer, who received the rebuke of silence. We must, of course, accept the word of the poet.

On p. lii Mr. Ashe tells us that in 1797 Coleridge sent to Bowles the sonnet on himself and the sonnet on Sheridan; that Bowles sent the latter to the subject of it, who suggested that a play should be written: hence 'Osorio.' But surely Sheridan must have been long familiar with an address which appeared in a popular series in a very prominent journal two to three years before. And had it not also been printed in the volume of 1796? The date of the Bowles correspondence must be wrong. 'Osorio' was rejected by Sheridan in 1797. I should say that Sheridan had nothing to do with the origin of the play, but that he read it at the suggestion of Bowles. Coleridge met Bowles in August of 1797. They had probably corresponded since 1794.

Speaking at p. xliii of Cottle's payments to Southey, Mr. Ashe repeats the statement of the Bristol bookseller, that for the copyright of a volume of verse, of which but a small part was yet written, Cottle advanced 30% to Coleridge. As a matter of fact, a good deal must have been written and some twenty pieces printed before Coleridge settled in Bristol. The poet's indebtedness to Cottle is beyond question, but does not Coleridge himself say that on the strength of a promise of 30%, "only half of which sum ever reached him," he was dubbed a poet? The worthy Cottle was sometimes fond of showing a little cheap generosity.

Enumerating Coleridge's contributions to the *Bijou* (1828), Mr. Ashe (p. elxxiii) touches on the fact that Blanco White's 'Night and Death' appeared first in that annual, and that White reproached Coleridge with making it public. It is surely probable that the editor of the *Bijou*, who had permission to select what he pleased from Coleridge's unpublished MSS., found the celebrated sonnet copied out in Coleridge's handwriting, and discovered his mistake as to its source only early enough to make his acknowledgment to White in the preface. It is neither likely that White was consulted nor that Coleridge took liberties with his friend's property. The point is not of much consequence, but another point of more importance arises out of it. In editing a sonnet-book four years ago I made a note (I think at Rossetti's suggestion) of one "fatally disenchanting line" in the sonnet on 'Night and Death.' It was the line:—

Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed.

"Fly" and "insect" were synonyms, and seemed to indicate some poverty of vision. Mr. William Davies (well known as the author of 'Songs of a Wayfarer') tells me that in an early copy of the sonnet the line ran:—

Whilst flower and leaf, &c.

This must be what the poet wrote. It is curious that so obvious a change has not suggested itself to every editor.

In printing what he rightly calls the "burlesque sonnets," Mr. Ashe says he doubts Cottle's word that they were the cause of the estrangement between Coleridge on the one part and Lamb and Lloyd on the other. "The dis-

agreement," he says, p. 152, "arose after 1797." On p. lxi, however, he admits that the estrangement did actually take place "about this time." The facts are of more consequence than the inconsistency. The three sonnets appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* for November, 1797. Lloyd was then living with Coleridge, and was no doubt contributing materially to the income of the household. He took occasion to leave Stowey. Early in 1798 Coleridge began to contemplate a tour on the Continent. On June 7th Lloyd wrote to Cottle, "I love Coleridge, and can forget all that has happened." But he did not return to Stowey. In September Coleridge went to Germany. Some time before his departure Lamb addressed to him a biting letter of masked good-will on general topics, but full of subtle and penetrating irony bearing clearly on the part which Coleridge was thought to have played in casting ridicule on the "ewe lambs" of his friends. Among Lamb's mock theses are these: "Whether pure intelligences can love?" "Whether the higher order of Seraphim illuminati ever sneer?" The sonnets in the magazine had been signed "Nehemiah Higginbotham." Is it possible that when Coleridge was charged with their authorship he seemed to equivocate? Here are two other theses: "Whether God loves a lying angel better than a true man?" "Whether the archangel Uriel could affirm an untruth, and if he could, whether he would?" The whole period comprised is much less than a year. I am rather at a loss for Mr. Ashe's reasons for doubting Cottle's explanation of the estrangement and for assigning it to a later date.

The portrait prefixed to this Aldine edition is from the familiar drawing by Robert Hancock. Flabby face, lumpy lip, sensual mouth (otherwise called eloquent), and nose that gives small hint of the breath of life and still less of the breath of inspiration—this portrait can never have resembled the man. As to that, however, one sometimes thinks that perhaps nine days out of ten Coleridge did not resemble himself. The Hancock drawing is really a portrait of the Unitarian blue coat and white waistcoat.

On p. xxxiv Mr. Ashe tells us that Coleridge enlisted under the name of "Silas Comberbach," and explains that the *ch* is to be pronounced like *teh*. This (as I think Mr. Traill observes by anticipation) takes all the point off Coleridge's jest that so bad was his horsemanship that his horse must have sympathized with the name he adopted—Cumberback.

Vol. ii. p. 256. A dubious emendation is that of *stags* for "slugs" in 'Work without Hope.' "Slugs" appeared in the *Bijou* and in the edition of 1834; "stags" in the edition of 1828. Mr. Ashe has no doubt that *stags* is the proper reading, but surely no reader could come to this conclusion without failing entirely to realize the atmosphere of the poem. The bees are stirring, the birds are on the wing, nature is awakening from the torpor of winter, even the slow slugs are creeping out, and amidst all this silent activity the poet is the sole unbusy thing. Substitute the idea of the swift stag and you ruin irretrievably the atmosphere of this perfect poem.

For any little freshness of fact that this letter presents I am indebted mainly to the old file of the *Morning Chronicle*. I think it not improbable that the newspaper may contain other work of Coleridge's, though the sonnets and the poem to the ass are the only contributions of his that are initialed. I intend to look carefully through its columns. Coleridge's mental activity was great in 1794-5, and it is at least conceivable that some of the many unsigned epigrams were his which appeared side by side with the sonnets. It is even possible that certain of the letters to statesmen were by him, for he was then an ardent politician. That Coleridge had already acquired a reputation as a poet when Cottle undertook to pay him thirty pounds for his first volume is, perhaps, suffi-

ciently evident from the fact that sonnets were addressed to him in the pages of the *Morning Chronicle* while he was still dating from Cambridge. This fact may justify my long memorandum.

Does not the Erskine sonnet fix the date of Coleridge's first appearance in print? He was then early in his twenty-third year. The 'Fall of Robespierre' was written at Bristol in 1794. Coleridge took it back to Cambridge and printed it there the same year. The dedication bears date September 22nd. The poem is quoted in one of the "Addresses to the People," and that is dated February, 1795. It is possible that the 'Robespierre' appeared before the sonnets; but that it was the latter that gave the poet his first taste of reputation is quite obvious to me on turning over the pages of the newspaper.

I have just met with a copy of the 'Biographia Literaria,' which seems beyond question to have been Coleridge's own. It is annotated largely. If my fragmentary and disjointed notes are not uninteresting to Coleridgeans, and deadly stale, flat, and unprofitable to our honoured friend the general reader, I shall be glad to give an account of what I find in these volumes.

T. HALL CAINE.

SALE.

THE sale of the first portion of the library of the late Rev. John Fuller Russell, F.S.A., at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, will remain memorable not only for the rarities contained therein, but also for the extraordinarily high prices they sold for. Last week we quoted some of the principal articles sold during the first four days, and now cite those disposed of on the fifth:—Shakespeare's Plays, third folio edition, 88*l.* and fourth, 18*l.* 10*s.*; Midsummer Night's Dream, printed in 1600 by Roberts, 56*l.*; King Lear, 1608, 14*l.*; Merry Wives of Windsor, 1619, 21*l.* 10*s.*; Poems, 1640, wanting portrait, 15*l.* 5*s.* Shepards Kalender, printed in 1510 by Julian Notary, 21*l.* Sifridi Determinacio Duarum Questionum, printed circa 1460 by Gutenberg, 36*l.* Smith's Map of Virginia, 16*l.*, and his New England, 15*l.* 10*s.* An old 1610 Spelling Booke, 15*l.* Sterline's Recreation with the Muses, on large paper, 39*l.* Testamentum Novum Gr. et Lat. cum Notis D. Erasmi, with autographs of Archbishop Cranmer and Lord Lumley, 24*l.* Thomas de Aquino de Articulis Fidei, printed by Gutenberg, 21*l.* 10*s.* Tyndale's Obedience of a Chrysten Man, with a curious memorandum respecting its having been delivered in 1543 by Bishop Gardiner to a prisoner, "d*d* to me to kepe," 11*l.* 10*s.* Tree and XII. Frutes of the Holy Goost, 21*l.* Vitas Patrum, printed in 1495 by Wynkyn de Worde, 48*l.* Voragine's Golden Legende, printed by Caxton, imperfect, 152*l.* Whytforde's Pye of Perfection, 39*l.* Whitney's Emblemes, 27*l.* Wycliffe's Wycket, 17*l.* 10*s.* Willes's Helpe in the Plague, 11*l.* 15*s.* Wit's Recreations, 14*l.* 15*s.* Woodhouse's Flea, bought in Inglis's sale by Heber for 7*l.* 15*s.*, and resold in his for 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, was now run up to 98*l.* Wotton, Speculum Christiani, 43*l.* The entire sale, comprising only 1,333 lots, produced 8,682*l.* 12*s.*

THE WHISTLER AT THE PLOUGH.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alexander Somerville, who, under the pseudonym of "One who has Whistled at the Plough," was at one period well known as a contributor to the press. He was originally a farmer's boy, and occupied in the humble duties belonging to this calling. In early life he enlisted in the Scots Greys, and whilst a soldier his Radical proclivities led him in some small matter to offend against the rules of the army. This act of insubordination, as it was termed, caused him to receive a flogging, which created much sensation and excited a great deal of sympathy for him. Subsequently he left his regiment and devoted his attention to politics

and literature. At one period he was connected with the Anti-Corn Law League, in reference to which he published a volume, which is now forgotten, vehemently attacking Mr. Cobden. During the latter part of his career in this country Mr. Somerville was for a short period London correspondent for a Manchester newspaper. He has died in indigent circumstances, in Canada, at the age of seventy-four.

'BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.'

Redgate, Exmouth, July 4, 1885.

AN entry in the 'Diary of Henry Crabb Robinson,' under date May 15th, 1811, revealed some years ago the hitherto unsuspected existence of a forgotten tale in verse written by Charles Lamb, supplementary to, and altogether distinct from, the two tiny volumes of 'Poetry for Children' (the joint work of himself and his sister), published in 1809. The entry runs as follows: "A very pleasant call on Charles and Mary Lamb. Read his [Charles Lamb's] version of the story of Prince Dorus, the long-nosed king." ("This," adds Henry Crabb Robinson in a footnote, "is not in his collected 'Works,' and, as well as two volumes of 'Poems for Children,' is likely to be lost.") Crabb Robinson's prediction was amply verified: the little books were lost, or lost sight of, for more than half a century; and it was not until 1877 that they were recovered and reprinted. All this is now matter of literary history; but the recapitulation of the facts, however briefly, is necessary in order to render intelligible the announcement and description of a new discovery I have lately had the good fortune to make, and to which these previous discoveries paved the way.

'Poetry for Children' and 'Prince Dorus'—like the earlier and better known booklets from the same pens, the 'Tales from Shakespeare,' the 'Adventures of Ulysses,' and 'Mrs. Leicester's School'—were issued from Godwin's Juvenile Library—a commercial adventure, more or less successful apparently, started by Godwin, under the name and management of his second wife, to eke out his own slender and precarious gains as an author. To this fortunate circumstance we are indebted, doubtless, not only for the publication, but even for the production, of the five successive works already named, written wholly or partly by Charles Lamb, now well known to all his admirers, and also, as I am about to show, of a sixth, the very existence of which had hitherto been unsuspected.

Small books for children are peculiarly subject to the havoc caused by the destructive propensities of our little folks, and such books are of all the likeliest, especially after the lapse of three-quarters of a century, to disappear altogether. Accordingly the poem of 'Beauty and the Beast'—a veritable and authentic production of Charles Lamb, as I do not doubt I shall be able satisfactorily to establish—had hitherto shared the fate which till very lately included 'Poetry for Children' and 'Prince Dorus,' except that the oblivion to which it was consigned was still more complete, as not only the little book itself, but all record or memory of it, had disappeared.

The idea of versifying and illustrating the well-known old fairy tale of 'Beauty and the Beast'—of publishing a poetical and pictorial rendering of it—seems to have occurred to Godwin at the time of the publication of 'Prince Dorus.' By Lamb's own advice probably (certainly with Lamb's cognizance, as we gather from a letter of Coleridge's), Godwin desired Wordsworth to undertake the versifying part of the business. This Wordsworth, however (in a letter to Godwin dated "Grasmere, Mar. 9, 1811," and published in 'The Memoirs of William Godwin,' vol. i. p. 218), declined, partly as not being sufficiently struck or smitten with the subject, or hopeful of its successful treatment, and partly from a rooted aversion to undertake task-work or to write otherwise than from the actual impulse of inspiration.

Wordsworth failing, Godwin appears to have at once fallen back on his old assistant Charles Lamb, who by his own confession had "almost worked himself out of child's work" and was "aground for a plan," though "anxious to do something for money." In eventually undertaking the task which Wordsworth had summarily refused, Lamb, therefore, did nothing more than write up to the illustrations and carry out Godwin's idea of a *refacimento* of an old fairy tale in verse suited for the capacity of "youth of both sexes from ten years of age and upwards." The illustrations, which are eight in number, are by the same hand or hands that furnished the plates to 'Tales from Shakespeare' and 'Prince Dorus.' The full title-page of my treasure-trove runs thus, as appears from a list of "New Books for Children" at the end, though the actual title-page is unfortunately missing in this hitherto unique copy: 'Beauty and the Beast, or a Rough Outside with a Gentle Heart, ornamented with eight superior engravings, and Beauty's Song, set to Music by Mr. Whitaker. 5s. 6d. coloured, or 3s. 6d. plain,' 1811. The copy I have had the good fortune to discover is not coloured. The size of the volume is 5½ in. by 4½ in., and the letterpress consists of thirty-two numbered pages, containing a total of some 480 lines.

Should this communication prove interesting and excite the curiosity of your readers, I propose, with your permission, in a future issue of your journal to furnish them with a few extracts from the poem and with some remarks that seem to suggest themselves as to the internal evidence of authorship where the external evidence is not sufficiently conclusive. I am confirmed in my own previously formed opinion, as stated above, by that of so well-known an expert in such matters as Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, the editor of the new edition of 'Poetry for Children' and 'Prince Dorus' and of the Centenary Edition of Lamb's works.

JOHN PEARSON.

THE GENEALOGY OF JOHN HARVARD.

Trevelyan, Forest Hill, S.E., July 8, 1885.

I HAVE this day received a reprint of a paper contributed to the *New England Register* by Mr. H. F. Waters 'On John Harvard and his Ancestry.' As a preliminary remark allow me to acknowledge the value of Mr. Waters's researches and the pleasure I have had in reading them. But in the printed preface I find myself accused of having obtained and used Mr. Waters's knowledge in an improper manner. I deny that there is any foundation for the charge and hope it will be recalled.

With these general passages in my article, *Genealogist*, 1884, pp. 108-9: "It may be that the son of a butcher," &c. (John's father was a butcher); "His name is entered as Harvy, no doubt for Harvard" (John was christened Harvy); "I note in wardens' papers, vestry registers, and other papers of St. Saviour's, many Harvards, Harverds, and Harvyes, for years implying the same persons,"—all this printed at least fifteen months before I had even heard of Mr. Waters; surely I was not likely to remain long on the quest even had no Mr. Waters existed. But I append the testimony of a gentleman no doubt referred to in this passage (*Register*, p. 266; reprint, p. 4): "Mr. Rendle's knowledge seems to have been obtained from a person to whom Mr. Waters had mentioned it as a discovery of his own," &c.

From the publisher and editor of the 'Guide to St. Saviour's,' new edition, and a past warden of the parish:—

"As I am apparently referred to in the charge made by Mr. Waters against Mr. Rendle, I take the opportunity of saying there is no ground for such charge; and I had assured Mr. Waters's friend that it was so. Mr. Rendle was fully aware of the points in question and had conversed with me about them before I had heard of Mr. Waters. Further, Mr. Rendle's researches have enabled him to point out the actual site of the residence of Robert Harvard and his family (exactly opposite the Boar's Head in

High Street, Fastolfe's), and the disappearance of the family after the fatal plague year of 1625.

"Instead of taking from others, I know Mr. Rendle to be always willing to help with the valued and interesting knowledge he possesses of our locality. In the present case he had authorized me to say that his gatherings re Harvard might be freely seen; which offer was, I believe, neither acted on nor acknowledged. W. D."

In conclusion, and considering the nature of the charge and whence it comes, I hope you will be able to give me early space for this answer.

I wish the close friendship and respect of our relatives across the water, and to be permitted to help in the quest after knowledge of our townsman and their founder.

WILLIAM RENDLE, F.R.C.S.,

Author of 'Old Southwark and its People.'

Literary Gossip.

MR. MURRAY will publish before long a new volume by Sir Henry Maine, under the title of 'Popular Government.' It consists of four essays, "The Progress of Popular Government," "The Nature of Democracy," "The Age of Progress," and "The Constitution of the United States."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately 'Essays and Miscellaneous Writings of Vere Henry, Lord Hobart,' in two volumes, edited with a biographical sketch by Lady Hobart. The letters and minutes on Indian questions have been arranged by Mr. Carmichael, late member of the Council of Madras, and secretary to the Council under Lord Hobart's administration.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES's volume of 'Souvenirs,' already referred to in these columns, will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Among the new papers will be "Skobelev," "Macgahan, the American War Correspondent," "Some Society Aspects in America," and "A Poet Waif."

THE same publishers announce for speedy issue a life of Vice-Admiral Robert Fairfax, of Steeton, compiled from original letters and other documents by Mr. Clements Markham. The period covered by the life is from 1666 to 1725. After examination of the documents now in possession of the Fairfax family, Mr. Markham came to the conclusion that there was much in the admiral's life which would be of general interest, and much that was curious and worth preserving from a literary point of view.

MR. PERCY GREG is preparing a 'History of the United States from the Foundation of Virginia to the Reconstruction of the United States.' It will fill two volumes, and be published by Mr. Murray.

THE Earl of Crawford has printed for private distribution fifty copies of a 'Hand List to the Early Editions of the Greek and Latin Writers of Ancient and Mediæval Times' in his library, and including those editions which he is still in search of. A few of the rarer vocabularies and grammars of the same languages are added. Careful collations are supplied, and notes give a variety of bibliographical information, the names of former possessors, the history of the volume, style of binding, &c.

LORD HOUGHTON has just issued a privately printed edition of the treatise entitled

'Crammers Recantations,' from the MS. (F. Latin, 6056) preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Mr. Gairdner, of the Record Office, supplies a brief preface to this tract, which is interesting as containing the earliest authority for the story of Crammer carrying his second wife about in a chest (p. 8).

MR. JOHN A. C. VINCENT has placed in the hands of the printers the first portion of the work on the Subsidy Rolls of Lancashire which he is editing for the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The preparation of the materials has involved considerable research among other Exchequer documents (*e.g.*, the Memoranda, Pipe, and Foreign Rolls) connected with the Subsidy Rolls, and this chronological analysis of the Lancashire assessments is so planned, we believe, that it will serve as a general guide to this particular class of the public muniments. Notwithstanding the wide popularity which these records of early taxation have obtained amongst genealogists, very little is known as to the method of their compilation, and to what extent they furnish true lists of the taxpayers in the various localities.

MR. HARRISON WEIR has completed his book for this year, 'Animal Stories, Old and New.' Every page is illustrated, the pictures, which are both plain and coloured, in many cases telling the story as well as the letterpress. The work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

MR. MURRAY announces in his "Students' Manuals" a 'Student's History of Modern Europe, from the Fall of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878,' by Mr. R. Lodge, Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College.

UNDER the title of 'The Light of Asia and the Light of the World,' an American writer, Mr. S. H. Kellogg, is about to publish, through Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a comparative study of Buddhism and Christianity, with the avowed object of correcting what he deems the erroneous impression of the relations between the two religions which has been created by some recent publications.

MISS ALICE FIELD, a daughter of Mr. Cyrus Field, is writing a story, the scenes of which are laid in Sicily.

COL. PARKER GILLMORE, who has already made more than one contribution to South African literature, has written a work on Bechuanaland, Zululand, and the adjacent territories.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON, of Bolton, have bought from Mrs. Fergus the MSS. of three unpublished short stories found amongst the papers of the late 'Hugh Conway.' The longest and most ambitious is entitled 'The Story of a Sculptor.' Some time prior to his death Mr. Fergus had agreed to write a serial for Messrs. Tillotson, to run for six months in newspapers published simultaneously at home and abroad; but this arrangement was broken by his sudden decease.

MR. JOHN PYM YEATMAN, F.R.H.S., has in preparation a genealogical and manorial history of the county of Derby, which is to be published in parts, the first part to be

ready during the summer. It will contain illustrations, consisting of views of castles, ancient manor houses, modern mansions, &c., and will form four or five volumes.

A NEW morning paper for the Tyneside district will shortly appear in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The new journal will advocate advanced Liberal principles, and will be conducted by Mr. James Annand, formerly editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and now managing editor of the *Shields Gazette* (daily) and the *Northern Leader*.

THE prizes awarded by the College of Preceptors on the occasion of its last examination of pupils will be distributed on Wednesday week by Sir George Young, Bart. The number of boys and girls examined at Midsummer was 5,200, being 400 in excess of the number at any preceding Midsummer examination.

MR. GEORGE OMOND, the author of 'The Lives of the Lord Advocates,' is now engaged in arranging for publication the papers of the family of Dundas of Arniston. As the Dundases played a very important part in English as well as Scottish history for many years, the details of the correspondence which has been preserved possess a special historical as well as social interest.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's first public appearance before his countrymen after returning to the United States was at the Harvard Commencement. He was then greeted with a poem in his honour from the pen of the genial and veteran Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The following are a few of the lines, published with the poet's sanction:—

By what deep magic, what alluring arts,
Our truthful James led captive British hearts,
Whether his shrewdness made their statesmen halt,
Or if his learning found their dons at fault,
Like honest Yankees we can simply guess.

England herself will be the first to claim
Her only conqueror since the Norman came.

A SUBSCRIPTION list is being formed in England with a view to presenting a free-will offering to the American poet Walt Whitman. The poet is in his sixty-seventh year, and has since his enforced retirement some years ago from official work in Washington, owing to an attack of paralysis, maintained himself precariously by the sale of his works in poetry and prose, and by occasional contributions to magazines. Mr. Herbert H. Gilchrist, 12, Well Row, Hampstead, acts as honorary and corresponding secretary to this scheme; Mr. Rossetti, 5, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, as treasurer.

THE next number of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" (Aryan Series), which is ready for publication, contains the 'Dharma-samgraha,' a collection of Buddhist technical terms. The materials were collected by Kenyū Kasawara, one of the Buddhist priests who came from Japan to Oxford to study Sanskrit, and who died soon after his return to Japan. Prof. Max Müller has superintended the publication, assisted by Dr. Wenzel, the well-known Tibetan scholar, who has been resident at Oxford for several years. The book contains copious notes and indices.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is about to publish in this country the selection of American speeches, from the colonial period to the

present time, which Prof. Alexander Johnston, of the College of New Jersey, has issued in the United States under the title 'Illustrations of History and Examples of Oratory.' The work will include speeches by Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Wendell Phillips, and General Garfield.

WITH the publication of No. 1043 our New York contemporary the *Nation* completes the twentieth year of its existence. Many changes have occurred since the *Nation* first appeared as an independent political and literary journal, not the least important being the improvement effected by its precept and example in political and literary criticism across the Atlantic. We trust that many years of life and usefulness are still in store for our esteemed contemporary.

IN its fourth annual report, just issued, the Dante Society of America—which means Prof. C. E. Norton, of Harvard—has printed some additional notes by Mr. Longfellow, intended for a new edition of his translation of the 'Divina Commedia.'

THE *Schwäbische Merkur* of Stuttgart will celebrate its centenary this year. Its first number appeared on October 3rd, 1785, and it has been in possession of the Elben family from that date until the present time. On July 1st a history of the newspaper was commenced in its columns.

PROF. HERMANN PALM, late Prorektor of the Magdalenen-Gymnasium in Breslau, has just died in that city. He is best known by his exhaustive researches in the literary history of Silesia, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as in his work on Martin Opitz and Andreas Gryphius. He was also a foremost expert in the political history of Silesia.

THE 'Parliamentary History of the Last Half Century,' by John Raven, is the title of a work announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE Governors of Dulwich College seem to have done a bold and wise thing in appointing Mr. Gilkes to the head-mastership of the school. Mr. Gilkes has not been much before the world, but those who know most of his twelve years' work at Shrewsbury have been the most deeply impressed by him. It is to be noted that he is a layman and does not intend to take Orders.

SCIENCE

The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences. By the late William Kingdon Clifford. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THERE is a marvellous charm about Clifford's writings. He had a singular faculty of presenting difficult truths in words of startling clearness and brevity. Indeed, there is no better representative of that school of modern scientific writing which eschews the ponderous phrases of learned pedantry and selects by preference the most homely terms.

The present work, as originally designed, was to have been entitled 'The First Principles of the Mathematical Sciences explained to the Non-Mathematical,' but the author shortly before his death (in 1879) expressed the wish that the name should be

changed to that now adopted. It was to have consisted of six chapters, on number, space, quantity, position, motion, and mass; and of these Clifford dictated the whole of the chapters on number and space, the first portion of the chapter on quantity, and nearly the entire chapter on motion. The first two chapters were afterwards seen by him in proof, but not finally revised. The editing of the work after his death was first undertaken by the late Prof. Rowe, of University College, London; but the burden of the labour appears to have fallen upon the present editor, who does not tell us his name, but as he signs himself K. P., and dates from University College, he may safely be identified with Mr. Karl Pearson. The editorial duties have been performed with much judgment and skill. The reader is not shocked by any abrupt transitions from one style to another, and no pains have been spared in referring to every available published lecture or unpublished manuscript of Clifford's to obtain material for filling up the blanks in accordance with his own views. The number of chapters has been reduced from six to five, the subject of mass being disposed of in the two concluding pages of the fifth chapter.

The book consists of a number of the most interesting points in mathematics, philosophically discussed in very simple language, often with much novelty of treatment. Its use will be found in giving the mathematician an increased interest in his own work rather than in opening up the mysteries of that work to the outside world, though the explanations are so fundamental that the non-mathematician, if only he have good natural faculty in that line, may peruse it with advantage. Among the most prominent topics in the book are the discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral; the fundamental ideas of the calculus of quaternions; and non-Euclidean space.

Report of Observations of Injurious Insects and Common Farm Pests during the Year 1884, with Methods of Prevention and Remedy. By Eleanor A. Ormerod. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This is the eighth report on economic entomology made by Miss Ormerod, a lady who has won for herself the position of first authority on the subject in this country. The injuries caused by many insects to our crops are the common experience of all growers, from the large agriculturist to the small amateur gardener, and have in bad seasons hastened the bankruptcy of the one and proved the despair of the other. The facts as to these depredations have been long recorded, and perhaps most fully in the classical work of Kirby and Spence; however, the suffering agriculturist is not comforted by being taught the scientific name of his insect pest, but asks for information as to the best method of withstanding or destroying the same. In America the importance of the subject has been recognized by the appointment of "State Entomologists," and in this country Miss Ormerod has for years pursued the study of the subject *con amore*; and these annual reports give not only illustrations of the principal insect depredators, with their scientific determinations and a sketch of their life history, but also contain a digest of the correspondence on the subject which the author has carried on with farmers and growers from all parts of the country. With regard to insect foes the agriculture of the country does not appear to have suffered unusually during 1884. Miss Ormerod has in this report paid

much attention to the bot fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, De Geer—the well-known insect which, attacking cattle by depositing its eggs about the back or loins, where the larvae are born, produces the holes in the hides which are known to tanners by the name of "warbles," and causes a yearly financial loss which has been differently estimated at from one to two millions of pounds sterling. The author gives advice as to external remedies for the extirpation of these animal messmates, but economic reasons have hitherto prevented the adoption of the receipts; the fact being that the cattle producer or killer, as a rule, receives frequently the same, or almost the same, amount for the warbled hide of the animal as he would obtain if it were uninjured by the bot fly, and consequently the principal loss falls on the hide merchant and the manufacturer. In this report the author has not confined herself to injurious insects, but in her enumeration of "common farm pests" has produced a terrible indictment against the common house sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, and has thus sentenced that unfortunate ubiquitous bird: "If those who consider (as I certainly do) that the sparrows should be diminished would look to the matter in good time, and clear out nests from their own out-houses, open stables, ivied walls, and the countless nooks which the sparrows are so dexterous in finding out to multiply in, they might diminish the numbers wonderfully; and if they could destroy the old birds at the same time I would advise them to do it, without heed to the false sentiment which may stigmatize the act as barbarous." Wherever the sparrow has been introduced, and notably in America and Australia, loud cries have recently arisen for its destruction from the agriculturists, who proclaim their disbelief in it being to any appreciable extent an insectivorous bird; but with all man's efforts of destruction, both at home and abroad, the sparrow will probably still remain with us for good or evil. An England without a sparrow will be synchronous with England without a grievance. We heartily welcome these reports as conveying to a wide circle of readers the elements of economic entomology in a simple and popular manner. They recall to mind the number of excellent contributions made by Prof. Westwood on the same subject in the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, but which, buried in old volumes of that journal, are inaccessible to most readers.

The Animal Food Resources of Different Nations, with mention of some of the Special Dainties of Various People derived from the Animal Kingdom. By P. L. Simmonds. (Spon.)—In some 450 pages Mr. Simmonds manages to bring together a great quantity of information with regard to a subject which must be of considerable interest to all but professed vegetarians. As one looks through the work one is astonished at the great number of animals that are eaten in various parts of the world. So far as English cooks are concerned, *Punch's* footman was quite justified in expressing his opinion that it was time some new meat was invented; but he would have been more just had he said that they might with advantage look further afield. The most promising as well as the most economical area of operations is offered by the products of the sea; and the chef who will induce us to eat not only more fish, but also molluscs and crustaceans, will, as a benefactor to mankind, be entitled to a statue in the new Marine Biological Laboratory.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

A NEW edition of O'Shea's 'Guide to Spain and Portugal' is now nearly completed and will be published immediately. The work of revision has been undertaken by Mr. John Lomas, the author of 'Sketches in Spain from Nature, Art, and Life.'

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society have issued rules for the spelling of names of places, which are identical with those adopted for the Admiralty charts. The orthography of

names in countries using Roman letters will not be affected; all others, only excepting a few familiar names, are to be spelt phonetically, as pronounced on the spot. The vowels are to be sounded as in Italian, the consonants as in English, *ch* being at all times soft and *g* hard, whilst *kh* and *gh* express gutturals. The rules fail to give letters to express the sound of the French *u*, *eu*, or *è*, or of the German *ü*, *ö*, or *ä*, nor is any attempt made to distinguish between the sound of *ng* in *finger* and *singer*, on the ground that these sounds are rarely employed in the same locality. To this we demur. There may be objections to the introduction of the diacritical signs of Lepsius's standard alphabet, but the desired distinction might be attained either by the introduction of an apostrophe, as in *fin'ger* and *sing'er*, or by writing *finger* and *singer*. The doubling of the consonants in order to shorten the sound of the preceding vowel is objectionable. The use of the ordinary accents is altogether preferable. Upon the whole, however, the recommendations of the Council are most acceptable, and we trust they will be acted upon not only in the case of maps and geographical works, but also in the case of pronouncing dictionaries.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* quite keeps up to the standard of its first number. Among recent original articles we mention Mr. M. Moir's account of the Zambesi and "eastern lake route" into Central Africa, now quite available for tourists bound to Tanganyika; an account of a trip up the Kalabar river, by the Rev. Hugh Goldie (with a map); a paper on Herat, by Prof. Vámbéry; 'Notes on the Place-names of Kinross-shire,' by W. J. N. Liddall; and jottings on Australian traditions, by the Rev. R. Hamilton. The reviews and notes are copious, varied, and to the point.

The *Deutsche Geographische Blätter* of Bremen publishes papers on the Argentine province of Buenos Ayres, by Prof. A. Seelstrang, and on the Lagoa de Patos in the province of Rio Grande de Sul, by Dr. H. von Ihering, both based upon observation on the spot, and the last more especially interesting to physical geographers and geologists, as the author's paper includes a new theory on the origin of the pampas, which he conceives to have been deposited in fresh-water lakes. There is likewise a map of the Batanga river, recently explored by Dr. Zöllner for a distance of eighteen miles.

Dr. C. Gottsche, a geologist, has just returned from a protracted stay in Eastern Asia, in the course of which he carried on an extended exploration of Korea, travelling 1,700 miles, and visiting 84 out of the 350 districts into which that kingdom is divided. The fact of having been employed by the Korean government to search for minerals enabled him to collect a vast amount of information.

M. Zlatkovsky, the geologist, has been exploring the districts of Krasnoyarsk and Kansk of the government of Yeniseisk. He found Silurian and Devonian rocks, traces of the Jurassic formation, but none of the intermediate formations down to the alluvium, which yielded remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, and of deer, as well as human bones and stone implements.

The *Revue de Géographie* publishes an article on 'Herat and the Disputed Territories,' by M. J. B. Paquier, and a paper by the editor, M. L. Drapeyron, who labours hard to prove that geography is a science, and not merely a body of information useful for all kinds of people.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

IN Nos. 2665-6 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* Prof. J. G. Galle gives a very useful and complete list of recent determinations of cometary orbits. It is, in fact, twofold, the first catalogue containing orbits of comets before 1860, which have been more definitively determined

during the last twenty years (including several comets observed by Toscanelli in the middle of the fifteenth century); and the second giving the best determinations of the orbits of all the comets observed from the beginning of 1860 until the end of 1884. The utility of the latter list, which, in fact, continues that contained in the third edition (published in 1864) of Olbers's famous treatise on the calculation of cometary orbits, is much increased by the notes at the end giving particulars of the discovery of each comet and the authority on which its orbit is founded. To these notes Prof. Galle has rightly relegated a reference to a comet said to have been discovered at Sheffield on the 21st of December, 1880, which (as was mentioned in the *Athenæum* shortly afterwards) was never seen by any astronomer after the announcement of its discovery, so that its very existence must be considered apocryphal. That being so, five comets passed their perihelia in 1880, eight in 1881, three in 1882, two in 1883, and three in 1884.

The eighth part of the third volume of the *Journal of the Liverpool Astronomical Society* contains several valuable papers, of which two are of somewhat special interest. Mr. Knott obtained at Cuckfield an excellent series of observations of that remarkable variable star U Geminorum during its last period of change, which are fortunately supplemented by a few made by Mr. J. Baxendell, F.R.S., and his son, Mr. J. Baxendell, jun., at Birkdale. This star was first discovered to be variable by Dr. Hind, and is subject to some very remarkable changes in its period of variability, so that "it seems to form a kind of connecting link between the so-called new or temporary stars and the more regular variables." The mean period or duration between two successive maxima of brightness is about ninety-six days; but the whole observed mutations of variability take place in a portion of this time which varies between ten and about twenty days, during which the star increases from the fourteenth to about the ninth magnitude, and decreases to the former again, the increase being more rapid than the diminution. The last series of changes, as observed at Cuckfield, took place between the 1st and the 19th of April, the maximum having occurred on the 9th of that month, when the star's magnitude was about 9½. The two preceding maxima fell on the 22nd of October and about the 1st of January (the latter was only partially observed). The other paper to which we referred is on the markings on Jupiter, by Mr. W. F. Denning, F.R.A.S. After giving some particulars respecting black spots on the planet recently observed by him at Bristol, he mentions that "the old red spot, now visible as a large red ellipse with bright interior, is becoming very plain again. On May 9th, 1885, it was a far more prominent feature than at any time during the preceding two years. It may now be distinguished with instruments of very small aperture."

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for April. Besides a note (accompanied by a drawing) on the very remarkable protuberance visible on the sun's limb on the 30th of January, Prof. Tacchini contributes an account of his observations of the solar spots and facule during the first quarter of the present year. The general result of these is given in a letter to the President of the French Academy, published in the number of the *Comptes Rendus* for the 2nd ult., in which Prof. Tacchini remarks: "Si l'on compare ces nombres à ceux du dernier trimestre de 1884, on voit que les groupes de taches ainsi que les taches ont été plus nombreux pendant le premier trimestre de 1885. Au contraire, la grandeur relative des taches a été plus petite, et comme les jours sans taches appartiennent au mois de mars, on peut en conclure, par rapport à 1884, que la diminution du phénomène des taches solaires a continué, bien que lentement, et avec quelques périodes spéciales de fréquence,

par exemple entre le 20 janvier et le 22 février, et du 28 février au 9 mars."

In our "Notes" for the 20th of June, third paragraph, lines 6 and 7, for "Commencing with the volume published in 1883" read "Commencing with the volume for 1883 (published in 1879)."

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have recently received a most important contribution to the geography of Eastern Palestine. It is a survey covering 200 square miles of the country lying east of the Sea of Galilee, formerly Gaulanitis. The work has been executed by Herr C. Schumacher. It is accompanied by a memoir on a plan somewhat similar to that followed by Capt. Conder and Kitchener during their survey, and is enriched with drawings, plans, and photographs of the ruins. The most important Biblical discovery is the ancient site of Golan, which will probably be accepted without opposition. A new identification, less probable, is also proposed for Argob. In one place is a vast field containing hundreds of dolmens, some of which are sketched. For the first time, too, the curious subterranean city Dera has been partly planned. A few inscriptions were found and a few coins collected. There is also a collection of Arabic names. The Committee have decided upon publishing this memoir separately, and in the same form as the popular works of Capt. Conder. It will probably be ready in October and is to be presented to all the subscribers.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant has found a dolmen in a part of the country where it has been supposed that they were all destroyed—namely, in Judæa. It stands—the covering stone being displaced—on the side of a hill between Kh. Aujeh-el-Foka (Sheet xv. O.R.) and El Mugheir (Sheet xv. N.Q.). A sketch of the rock altar of Zorah found by Herr Hanauer has been engraved for the July number of the society's *Journal*, which contains in addition a valuable paper by Mr. Guy Le Strange on a journey east of the Jordan. The Committee have also recently obtained a marble head, which has been examined by Dr. Birch. It is of the same material as the Palmyrene objects recently acquired by the British Museum, and closely resembles them in general style and characteristics. The features are Semitic, the pupils of the eyes being indicated and the eyebrows. The hair comes straight over the forehead and is covered with a laurel wreath, in the centre of which is a circular medallion of a draped figure. The date of the work is probably from A.D. 350 to 400.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 24.—Prof. T. G. Bonney, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. M. Cameron, M. Heckels, and R. H. Williams were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Supplementary Notes on the Deep Boring at Richmond, Surrey,' by Prof. J. W. Judd and Mr. C. Homersham.—'On the Igneous and Associated Rocks of the Breidden Hills in East Montgomeryshire and West Shropshire,' by Mr. W. W. Watts.—'Note on the Zoological Position of the Genus *Microchaerus*, Wood, and its Apparent Identity with *Hyopodius*, Leidy,' by Mr. R. Lydekker.—'Observations on some imperfectly known Madreporaria from the Cretaceous Formation of England,' by Mr. R. F. Tomes.—'Correlations of the Curiosity-Shop Beds, Canterbury, New Zealand,' by Capt. F. W. Hutton.—and 'On the Fossil Flora of Sagor in Carniola,' by Constantin, Baron von Ettingshausen.—The Society adjourned to November 4th.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 2.—Mr. T. H. Baylis in the chair.—Prof. B. Lewis read a paper, illustrated by a large number of photographs and drawings, on Langres and Besançon, pointing out the interesting Roman and other remains that still exist in those towns.—Dr. M. W. Taylor described and exhibited a pair of stone moulds for casting bronze spearheads, recently found in Cumberland.—Mr. Park Harrison made some further remarks on beads, in continuation of his former paper, and exhibited

coloured drawings of chevron and aggrs beads found in Roman London.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—July 6.—Mr. W. Huggins, Manager and V.P., in the chair.—Sir I. Lowthian Bell, Bart., Dr. E. Drew, and Mr. J. M. S. Stanhope were elected Members.

PHYSICAL.—June 27.—Prof. Guthrie, President, in the chair.—Dr. Ramsay, Messrs. T. Hands, F. W. Sanderson, W. A. Shenstone, and F. H. Nalder were elected Members.—The following communications were read: 'On the Specific Refraction and Dispersion of the Alums,' by Dr. J. H. Gladstone.—'On a Form of Standard Daniell Cell and its Application for measuring Large Currents,' 'On the Phenomenon of Molecular Radiation in Incandescent Lamps,' and 'On Problems in Networks of Conductors,' by Dr. J. A. Fleming.—'Lecture Experiments on Colour Mixtures,' by Capt. Abney.—'On Stream-lines of Moving Vortex-rings,' by Prof. O. J. Lodge.—'On the Thermo-electric Position of Carbon,' by Mr. J. Buchanan.—and 'On some further Experiments with Sulphur Cells,' by Mr. S. Bidwell.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUESDAY. Horticultural: Fruit and Floral Committee, 11. Scientific Committee, 1. Ordinary Meeting, 3.
THURSDAY. Zoological, 5.—The Animals of New Guinea, Mr. F. L. Sclater (Davis Lecture).

Science Gossip.

It seems likely that the professorship at South Kensington vacant by Prof. Huxley's retirement will not be filled up, and that instead of it two lectureships of 300*l.* a year each will be created.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Edgar Thurston, the Curator of the Anatomical Museum at King's College, has been appointed to the office of Director of the Central Government Museum at Madras. He has done so well in London that he will, we hope, prove of considerable service to the Indian Government.

MR. WYNDHAM DUNSTAN, Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University Museum at Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society in succession to Dr. Redwood, who has retired as Emeritus Professor.

MRS. KNOX-SMITH writes from Gowrie House, York Place, Manchester:—

"I am now engaged in the preparation of a memoir of my uncle, the late Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., and as I should like to have the full advantage of his correspondence, any letters entrusted to me would be thankfully received and returned."

MR. JAMES KITSON, sen., of Leeds, died on June 30th, at the age of seventy-seven. This gentleman may be regarded as one of the founders of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, of which society he was formerly secretary. There was no movement for the advancement of knowledge in that town with which Mr. Kitson was not actively connected. He was a partner in the Airedale Iron Works, and half a century since he built one of the first locomotive engines. He was Mayor of Leeds and a director of the North-Eastern Railway Company.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY signed a decree on Saturday, July 4th, for a credit of 100,000 francs to defray the expenses of the preliminary studies connected with the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

M. NICOLAS LEBLANC, the French chemist, who introduced the process for producing soda artificially, is about to have a statue erected to him in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1855 M. Thénard proposed to erect a statue to Leblanc, a proposal which was renewed by M. Dumas in 1883. By the aid of the great soda manufacturers of England, Belgium, and Germany the fund for this purpose has been sufficiently enlarged to permit the committee to order the statue, which will be placed near that of Denis Papin.

MR. W. STROUD, B.A., B.Sc., has been appointed Professor of Physics in the Yorkshire College in Leeds.

PROF. TYNDALL desired that the receipts from his lectures in America in 1872 should be devoted

to maintaining science fellowships. Some difficulty having arisen in satisfying the conditions of the deed of gift, the money has been allowed to accumulate, and it amounts to 32,400 dollars. Prof. Tyndall now directs that the money shall be equally divided between the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania.

ALDERMAN MARTINEAU, Mayor of Birmingham, held a meeting in the Council House on Thursday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of organizing the arrangements for the reception of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886. A general committee of sixty-six members was selected to act as the executive body, and Mr. W. S. Pritchett (the Mayor's secretary) and Mr. G. H. Morley (secretary of the Mason College) were appointed the paid officers of the local committee.

DR. RAPHAEL DUBOIS's apparatus for applying anæsthetics composed of titrate mixtures of chloroform and air was described on June 22nd by M. Paul Bert before the Academy of Sciences. This apparatus has been tried with the greatest success by Dr. Péan of Paris, who has tested its efficacy in four hundred surgical operations. It has also been used with the utmost success in Ghent and Brussels. The anæsthesia continues perfectly regular and complete under the most severe operations; the pulse remains normal, the respiration easy, and the awakening calm and natural.

PROF. LEEDS has applied his system for purifying water to the water-works of Philadelphia. The purification is effected by the introduction of compressed air into the water at the pumping stations. Arrangements are in progress for supplying the air-compressing plant, and a responsible company has been formed to meet the increasing demands.

DR. WERNER SIEMENS read a paper on February 12th before the Berlin Academy of Sciences 'On Fritt's Light Sensitive Selenium Plates,' in which he states that "the phenomenon is here unquestionably the direct conversion of the energy of light into electrical energy. We have to deal with an entirely new physical phenomenon, which is scientifically of the most far-reaching importance."

MR. R. L. J. ELLERY, F.R.S., has forwarded to us his monthly record of results of observations in meteorology and terrestrial magnetism taken in the Melbourne Observatory, Victoria, during December, 1884.

M. WITZ, who has for a considerable time been making observations on atmospheric ozone, states that the proportion of ozone in the air of Paris last year was in the inverse ratio to the mortality from cholera.

FINE ARTS

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—The Summer Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery is NOW OPEN, from 9 to 7.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE HUNDRED AND THIRD EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

'THE VALE OF THARS,' DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Dore Gallery, 33, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Papers on Art. By J. Comyns Carr. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN this volume of collected papers Mr. Carr has wisely reprinted a notice, which attracted considerable attention at the time it was published, of the collection of drawings by old masters formed at the Grosvenor Gallery a few years since. The first exhibition of the kind held in this country was that in 1868 at Leeds, due largely to the late William Smith of Lisle

Street, but that at the Grosvenor was by far the most important.

The excellent and appreciative lecture on James Barry was delivered to a popular audience. It is extremely sympathetic and intelligent, but the writer might have taken some notice of the rudeness, intolerance, and passion, not to say ingratitude, shown by Barry to his friends and patrons. The lecture was delivered in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, adorned by pictures Barry produced in a manner which was not less heroic than ill judged. Barry was determined to have his own way in art and life, and, with the usual accompaniments, he had it, but, as Mr. Carr truly says, he failed altogether in greater things than the accomplishment of his own wishes.

An even better monograph than the lecture on Barry is that which treats of the technical aims and personal character of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is fortunate in showing how curiously and completely they acted and reacted on each other, producing the complete President as he was and could not help being, so that "in his painting we have absolutely the most complete and masterly achievement of the age in which he lived."

Gainsborough is the subject of a very similar essay, which is followed by a discriminative account of "Rossetti's influence in art," to the scope and force of which Mr. Carr gives particular attention. The whole account, or rather summary, is so clear, candid, and appreciative, that we may notice a slip or two without disparagement to the essay as a whole. Rossetti, Mr. Carr says, did not care for publicity, but the pages of the *Athenæum* show otherwise. All his important pictures were described in this journal. Besides, there was no subject on which he talked more frequently with us than the long-delayed, but much-desired exhibition of his works in a body. The drawing 'Taurello's First Sight of Fortune,' which we agree with Mr. Carr in ranking with the best designs proper by Rossetti, was executed not "as early as the year 1847," but in 1852 or 1853. We doubt if it should be said that the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood selected as models of style "men whose work was confessedly immature." The Brotherhood, especially Rossetti and Mr. Millais, proposed to carry on the motives of the predecessors of Raphael, not to continue the admittedly defective technical modes of those early masters. The Brethren themselves were immature, engaged in a grim struggle with technical difficulties, but, excepting Rossetti, they were all more or less advanced students in the schools of the Royal Academy, and trained in the best curriculum of their time and country. We conclude with these admirable remarks of Mr. Carr's:—

"The occasional efforts made to raise its [painting's] vision to the imaginative level of English literature are still very commonly regarded as a deliberate affectation. Men who can read Keats without any violent shock to their common sense, and who will follow the genius of Shelley in its most aerial flights, have scarce any faith left for the artist who seeks to arouse a kindred emotion by the means proper to painting. They will even doubt if he himself has any true belief in his own creation, so strange to the temper of our time is all art that does not found itself on direct portraiture, or on the little drama of every-day life.

This is the unavowed prejudice which Rossetti and those who labour in the same field have had to conquer, and it is because he was among the first to trust to his imagination, and to find out of the simpler art of the past a fitting form for its utterance, that he won and still retains the affectionate regard of all who hope for the future of our school."

Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen. Vol. V. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

IN last year's issue of the *Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen* Dr. Lippmann completes the very valuable series of papers on Italian wood engraving in the fifteenth century which he began in 1883. These concluding numbers are devoted chiefly to the school of North Italy. Dr. Lippmann points out that the presence of so many German printers probably indicates also the presence of many German engravers; but whilst tracing the German influence, which must always be a factor of importance in the history of any branch of art in North Italy, he notes that, in spite of the foreign element present in their midst, as soon as Italian artists mastered the new technic they began to show their own individuality, and moreover imposed on their fellow workers that style which they gave to their own productions. As Dr. v. Seidlitz also tells us in his paper 'On the Prayer Books of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries,' all their earliest work is carried out in pure outline, partly because its simplicity rendered it easy to handle, but also probably because the cuts were intended in most instances to receive the application of colour. Of this class are the illustrations in Valturio's 'De Re Militari' (Verona, 1474), which have been attributed to Matteo de' Pasti, and also those in the Veronese 'Esop,' a lovely book in its way, the designs in which are probably by the same hand. From the numerous series of illustrated books issuing from Venetian presses between 1490 and 1500 Dr. Lippmann makes a liberal selection, and points out in dealing with the Malermi Bible that the practice of making extremely small cuts began in Venice, and gives a peculiar character to Venetian printed books—a fact which must have been observed by every independent student of this class of work. This Venetian school gave origin to Holbein the younger, to Hans Sebald Beham, to Bernard Salomon, and in truth to all the noted crowd of French and German Little Masters, for all these began at the first to work, as Dr. Lichtwark shows in his article 'On Ornament as treated by the Little Masters,' after Italian models. As he passes in review these tiny gems and the decorative borders by which they were usually enfolded, Dr. Lippmann takes occasion to bring out one point very plainly, namely, that the pictures and their borders were, as originally designed, always in harmony. The extraordinary combination of Christian story with a frame of pagan symbols ('Hours' of Geoffrey Tory), or the reverse, which we frequently find, arose as time went on from the printer's habit of freely using either illustrations or borders for other books with the text of which they had not the least connexion. Of this practice Dr. Lippmann cites, as an amusing illustration, the fact that the cut of Theseus and the Minotaur, from the Venice 'Plutarch' of 1491, is found de-

corating a treatise 'De Structura Compositionis. . . ad Componendas Epistolas,' printed at Forlì four years later. After carefully discriminating the characteristics of the Bellini School (Ketham's 'Medicine Book') and of the School of Mantegna, Dr. Lippmann goes into the vexed question of the authorship of the illustrations of the 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili,' which have been alternately ascribed to both. His views on this subject will certainly arouse discussion, for after first electing for the School of Bellini he selects from that body Jacopo de' Barbari, and attributes to him not only the illustrations of the 'Hypnerotomachia,' but also those of the Malermi Bible. Jacopo is, perhaps, the most distinguished representative of the Venetian school of wood engraving at the close of the fifteenth century. Had we only his colossal 'View of Venice' by which to rate him, we should assuredly assign him a very high place; but the quality of his work in that cut and his handling of his tools, if compared with the illustrations of the two books in question, will, we think, suffice to convince any one possessing a practical knowledge of the art of engraving on wood that the three works are not likely to be by the same hand. It may also be noted that in dealing with the figure the artist of the 'Hypnerotomachia' shows a far firmer hand than Jacopo displays in the Neptune of his 'View of Venice.'

The Milanese School, which forms the subject of Dr. Lippmann's concluding paper, never had either the importance and the circulation of the Venetian, or the artistic individuality of the Florentine; but the extreme rarity of the prints by which it is known to us renders the reproductions given a most welcome boon. Milan was especially active in the production of single engravings of great size, such as were intended to be placed on the walls of houses. Several of those reproduced by Dr. Lippmann came from the walls of an old house in Bassano, whence also Mr. Mitchell obtained examples in his collection. Thus it comes to pass that the larger proportion of this class of Milanese work is known to us only by single specimens, such as the 'Miracle of St. Martha' in Baron Edmond de Rothschild's collection, or, still worse, by mere fragments like the 'Madonna and Child' of the Print Room at Berlin.

Dr. Bode, it need scarcely be said, continues to be an active contributor to the *Jahrbuch*. He treats at length of the painting of 'The Resurrection,' which he claims for Lionardo, and of which he gives a very fine photographic reproduction. The painting in question came to Berlin from the Solty collection; in 1819 it had been described in a catalogue of that collection as having come from Fusi, and nothing more than this is really known about it. Dr. Bode's description of its condition is not encouraging, for he tells us that at some time during the seventeenth century it was severely burnt in two places, and that at the beginning of the present it was cleaned and repainted, so that only the landscape, draperies, and head and forearm of the Saviour are well preserved; after removing, however, as much as possible of the repainting, the remainder may be described as "recognizable." Under all Dr. Bode's show of argument from facts much rests on

what our friends at Berlin call the "geistige Wirkung," and when we have to determine the authenticity of a picture by an appeal to our inner consciousness we cannot but feel that the ground is slippery. Even the best endowed of men are often unequal to themselves, and are so extraordinarily affected by external influences that their work may lose for a moment those characteristics which we are accustomed to consider essential. The name which at once occurred to us on looking at the photograph of 'The Resurrection' was that of Cesare da Sesto. Still it is possible that we have to do with a work in which is preserved that aspect of his master's talent of which he became the representative. As far as proof goes, all is at present so uncertain that we can only hope with Dr. Bode that in Lionardo's drawings or notes something directly relating to this composition may be found, or that family archives in Lombardy may furnish us with some clue to the history of the picture.

Dr. Bode sets himself an easier task in his second paper, when he undertakes to make good the claim of one of the so-called Dürer portraits, which changed hands at the Hamilton sale, to be considered a youthful production of the great German master. This work was bought for the gallery at Berlin at a low price, but it proves to be a portrait of Frederick of Saxony carried out in distemper, and untouched except for a little clumsy varnishing, which has deadened the points it was intended to illuminate. Dr. Bode's paper summarizes the arguments put forth at length by the late Dr. Thausing in favour of this work in the second edition of his celebrated 'Life of Dürer,' and which go to establish the character of the portrait, in spite of the apocryphal monogram by which a subsequent hand has decorated it.

In a third article Dr. Bode carries on his series of studies on the Italian sculptures of the Renaissance now at Berlin. In treating of the Donatello 'Madonna and Child' purchased for the gallery by Dr. Waagen the writer sets himself not to the task of building up, but to that of pulling down a reputation. For the distinguished name of Donatello Dr. Bode now substitutes the more correct attribution to a scholar or imitator of his school. Dr. Bode has, however, made good this loss to the gallery by the acquisition of a bronze statue, bought in 1878 from the Palazzo Strozzi, which is conjectured on plausible grounds to be a figure ordered of Donatello for the font of the cathedral in 1423, but not employed on account of faults in the casting, of which it shows the marks. Of other works attributed to the school of Donatello and under Dr. Bode's charge, one is a fine bronze bust of a warrior; the rest are of interest as illustrating the nature of the master's influence on his disciples. They are chiefly representations of the Madonna and Child, and can be grouped, according to Dr. Bode, with others in the Louvre which have been made the subject of study on the part of their zealous curator, M. Courajod. He, however, attributed their origin to the close of the fifteenth century and to the Siennese School—a conclusion which is now called in question by their being referred to Florence and the influence of Donatello.

The frescoes of the Schifanoia Palace at Ferrara illustrate the life of that Borsio d'Este whose effigies has been brought so frequently before us by the researches of the late Dr. Friedländer and M. Heiss amongst the medalists of the Italian Renaissance. Dr. Harek shows in how remarkable a way the tale they tell of Borsio's loves and of his relations to his people opens up a new outlook for us into the manners and customs of the time, and that the subjects are in this way as important as the frescoes themselves are if regarded as a contribution to our knowledge of the Ferrarese school of painting in the second half of the fifteenth century and of the peculiarities which it preserved in spite of the attractions of the greater centres. Morelli has already called attention to these curious works, the study of which has been greatly facilitated by the researches of Campori and Venturi. M. Gruyer, too, quite recently (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1883) consecrated a graceful article to the very frescoes of which Dr. Harek now writes; he attempted, though, in the first place to fix the position of these works from the general point of view of the history of civilization. Dr. Harek takes them up from that of the archaeological student, endeavours to make out the different hands employed, and to determine their respective shares and even their names. It appears that Girolamo Baruffaldi (1706) was the first to attribute the production of these works to Cosimo da Tura. A coat of whitewash next hid them from sight till by its removal they were rediscovered in the present century, when they at once became the subject of lively and contradictory debate, which resulted in nothing till Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, without attempting as does Dr. Harek to define the limits of each man's handiwork, attributed different portions to Cossa, Galasso, Tura, and Costa. On these lines Dr. Harek has worked; he recognizes two dominating and distinct influences—Cossa on the one hand, Tura on the other; but the points on which these attributions rest involve details so small and arguments so elaborate that we can only refer our readers to his pages.

Before quitting the subject of Italian art we must not forget to notice two papers by Dr. Schmarsow. In the first he makes a zealous effort to reconstruct the design for the monument of Julius II. as originally planned by Michael Angelo; in the second he reproduces a remarkable and unique engraving from the collection at Gotha, which renders the composition of the fresco of 'The Last Supper' at San Onofrio, and by the help of which he contributes a chain of evidence in favour of this composition being classed as a work of Perugino in his eightieth year.

In conclusion, we may remark that classical art finds itself represented in the present volume by only two writers. Heinrich Brunn has an exhaustive paper on the analogy between the style and character of the sculptures of the Gigantomachia and the rhetorical character of the literature and poetry of the Alexandrian epoch. Dr. Jaro Springer gives a welcome, but too brief analysis of the contents of the sketch-book of Martin Heemskerck, which, after having disappeared for a while, came into the possession of the Paris architect Destailleur, and passed from his collection to Berlin. M. Müntz (*Rev. Arch.*,

1884) has already drawn attention to the fact that this sketch-book is an unexplored mine of information as regards classic art. Dr. Springer confirms this statement; he assures us that, though its artistic value is nil, the pages of Heemskerck's sketch-book teem with drawings after antique buildings and works of plastic art existing in Rome in the early sixteenth century, which have since suffered change and even destruction. There is, indeed, much more to be learnt from drawings of that date than those to whom the portfolios of seventeenth century painters are unfamiliar would suppose. The drawings of Claude in the British Museum are rich in details of this class, which would reward the student who should examine them with the intention of learning the then state of Rome and her monuments. It is much to be hoped that some one with the ability and zeal of Dr. Jaro Springer may one day make this matter a special subject of investigation.

NEW PRINTS.

FROM Mr. Lefèvre we have received an artist's proof of a mezzotint by Mr. T. L. Atkinson, after a picture of Mr. Alma Tadema in his studio. It is a very good mezzotint, but we should like a livelier, not to say more genial, less timid, and more gracious likeness of the modern master than Mr. J. Collier has produced.

Messrs. Dickinson have issued a large photograph print of 'Henley Regatta,' after a picture by Mr. W. Field, and sent us an artist's proof of the same. The original is a clever production; it has a good deal of the movement and sparkle of the subject. The copy lacks the brightness, gaiety, and charm of the original and the subject, but apart from this it is a fair reproduction. From the same publishers comes an artist's proof of a three-quarters-length figure of a very pretty lady, in a dainty costume, seated, and listening to the murmuring echoes in a shell held to her ear. Painted by Mr. F. Miles, it is called 'Sea Dreams,' and has been deftly and tastily mezzotinted by Mr. R. Josey.

We have received from the Arundel Society the second part of the groups of angels adoring, of which we have already noticed the former portion, from the famous fresco by B. Gozzoli in the chapel of the Riccardi Palace, Florence. The centre-piece, which is supposed to have been intended to represent the Adoration of the Magi, is, if it was ever finished, lost. The criticism we offered on the other part applies with equal justice to the present one; the faces, actions, and attitudes of the angels retain a great deal of the animation, veracity, sweetness, and piquancy of the picture, which is a capital example of Benozzo's powers of invention, style, and idiosyncrasy, but the chromo-lithograph is at the best but a chromo-lithograph, and a German one, and gives little more than some of the dry bones of the original.

Thirteen specimens of permanent autotypes by MM. Braun & Co., of Dornach, issued in this country by the Autotype Company, are supposed to represent a large series of reproductions of pictures in the National Gallery. They are generally admirable. Nothing in mere black and white surpasses the transcript from Bellini's 'Doge Loredano,' which is so true that we hardly miss the colour; the same may be said for Botticelli's 'Virgin and Child,' the flesh and expressions of which are simply complete. We can study Hogarth in the 'Portrait of Miss Fenton,' Landseer in 'Shoeing,' Rembrandt in the 'Portrait of Himself,' Mantegna in the 'Virgin, Child, St. John, and the Magdalen' (here is some lack of light). We could not wish for anything better after Reynolds's 'Angels' Heads,' and the quasi-Velazquez 'Dead Orlando'; nearly all 'Mrs. Siddons' is to be found in the copy of Gainsborough, and much of Claude in

'Embarkment of St. Ursula.' Messrs. Braun & Co. deny retouching on any of these transcripts, couches of aptly coloured light and other means having been employed to negative the otherwise unmanageable tints. Such being the case, we are bound to say that the hitherto intractable colours of pictures have yielded to their skill in a marvellous way, for which lovers of art cannot but be deeply grateful.

From Herr Miethke, of Vienna, we have Lieferungen XX. and XXI. of *Die Kaiserl. Königl. Gemälde-Galerie in Wien*, comprising eight etchings by Herr W. Unger "avant la lettre" and the illustrated text of Dr. Lützow. This noble work is drawing towards its close; we have already noticed *seriatim* the preceding parts, and have special pleasure in praising the unflinching spirit and care shown in the recent issues. An English edition, accompanied by the plates in fine condition, would, we doubt not, command a remunerative market. The most remarkable plate in parts xx. and xxi. is Rembrandt's portrait of the wife of a gentleman, seated in three-quarters view to our left. The front of her dress is embroidered in gold of an elaborate pattern; she wears a white cap and cuffs, and a superbly painted large ruff encircles her neck. It is a famous example of Rembrandt's best time, finished, crisp, and spontaneous throughout. Andrea del Sarto's 'Dead Christ, with the mourning Mary and Angels,' is a choice instance. Its defective proportions and drawing of the features are characteristic, but the style is noble and almost grand; it would be perfect if something insincere and shallow did not taint its graces and mar its pathos. As a piece of chiaroscuro it could hardly be better. Jan Fyt's noble 'Still Life,' the large picture with the peacock, greyhound, lute, fruit, and young page, makes us once more regret that the National Gallery contains no work of this fine pupil of Rubens. One of Rubens's best pictures is the 'Selbst Bildnis,' in which the painter appears somewhat old and faded, wearing an enormous black hat and cloak. Highly commendable is the character rendering of each etching before us. Accordingly Fra Bartolommeo's 'Presentation in the Temple' suggests the picture's gay colours and bright illumination as well as the stately draperies and the spontaneous eager movements of the figures. A charming print is that which truly gives the sweet amorous looks of a fair Venetian dame, not Violante, by Palma Vecchio. Perugino's 'Baptism of Christ' completes the twenty-first part, and renders successfully the conventional design, crisp touches, studied air, the rich but localized colouring of the original.

'THE BOOK OF KELLS.'

ON June 15th Prof. W. N. Hartley, F.R.S., read a paper at the Royal Dublin Society upon the colouring matters employed in the illuminations of 'The Book of Kells,' one of the most ancient of Irish manuscripts. The original, as is well known, is in the library of Trinity College, where also is to be seen a collection of very beautiful reproductions of the designs executed by Mrs. Helen D'Olier. The quaintness and intricacy of the ornamentation are much enhanced in beauty by the brilliancy of the colours, which quality, considering the perishable nature of modern pigments, has given occasion for this inquiry. The tints consist of a black, a sort of burnt sienna, a bright red, a yellow largely used, a neutral green, an emerald green, two blues, a lilac, and a reddish purple. These colours for the most part are natural mineral substances finely ground and mixed with some vehicle of the nature probably of gum or gelatine. They are thickly applied to the surface of the vellum, and in no case is staining to be observed. All appear to be identical with the paints used by the ancient Egyptians. In M. Berthelot's recently published work, 'Les Origines de l'Alchimie,' there are quotations from the earliest works on alchemy extant. One of these, dating

from the tenth century, is an Egyptian manuscript written in Greek, which is preserved in the library of St. Mark's, Venice; another work is a papyrus in the Museum at Leyden. The pigments mentioned in these documents are *κιννάβαρις*, by which name were known vermillion or cinnabar, red lead, and realgar; *σινοπική* or *σινοπίς ποικίλη*, an earthy iron ore, known as Venetian red or raddle; *ὄχρα*, a brown ferruginous clay; *σανδαράχη*, realgar; *χρυσόκολλα*, a green copper ore, such as malachite. The mineral now known as chrysocolla is of different shades, varying from bluish green to turquoise blue, and it was probably included under the Greek name. A yellow colour very largely used was identified with orpiment or *auri pigmentum*. *Σιρικός* was a torrified mixture of raddle and realgar, which was afterwards mixed with more raddle. The blue pigment *κύανον* no doubt was made by colouring a frit or glass with copper ore. Such a preparation was described by Sir Humphry Davy as being used for the frescoes on the walls of the Baths of Titus. A lilac tint in 'The Book of Kells' in all probability is prepared from lichens, but a reddish purple is of quite a different character. It is either a finely ground glass coloured with gold or a preparation similar to that known as the purple of Cassius. Its very sparing use in very thin washes is some evidence of its costly nature, and its very strong tinctorial power resembles that of a preparation of gold.

THE ORANGERY IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Queen's Road, Bayswater.

MAY I address a few words to you touching the present state of the beautiful Orangery or Banqueting-room built by Sir Christopher Wren in Kensington Gardens? The south and principal front is a spirited Doric design, executed in stone and very fine brick, chiefly red. The brickwork, especially the heads of the semicircular niches, is of admirable workmanship, and is, perhaps, the finest specimen to be found; and in Isaac Ware's 'Body of Architecture' (1756) it is singled out for praise. The outside of the building has, owing to the excellence of both material and workmanship, suffered comparatively little from the neglect it has been treated with, and the masonry of the stately terrace, which runs the length of the front, has not suffered very seriously, though it is subjected to the risk of damage and disruption by the passage of carts upon planks laid to form an inclined plane over the steps by which the terrace is ascended. It is in the interior that the lamentable havoc which is the occasion of my writing to you is to be seen. This stately interior—say, at a guess, 200 ft. in length and 30 ft. in width—is divided into a long centre gallery and two domed circular compartments of most exquisite design, one at each end. The whole of this grand range has been lined with oak sumptuously carved, probably by Grinling Gibbons. There are magnificent Corinthian columns, say, 20 ft. high, with their entablatures enriched in almost every member, panelling, elegant niches, and arches, all of oak. This regal room, grander and in finer taste, I believe, than any to be found in any of our royal palaces, is (will it be believed?) now a store-place for wheelbarrows and garden lumber of every sort: in particular, garden-pots, to afford better storage for which the greater part of the costly panelling has been torn down and rough bins constructed in its place. The shafts, too, of the columns at the sides of the entrance have been damaged by the carts which are driven in and out; and altogether the interior has been used with the most reckless barbarity.

I appeal to you whether such a building, historically interesting as well as artistically valuable, should continue degraded to such use. All the purposes to which it is at present applied would be better served by a mere rough shed. On the other hand, there are worthy ones to which it might be applied and which would be public benefits as well.

The original ceiling of the central compartment has, moreover, unfortunately disappeared, and the woodwork has at some period been painted white; but a comparatively small outlay would restore the building to, at least, decency. The woodwork is so good that now, after nearly two hundred years, the joints are scarcely discernible.

A few months ago six windows, differing in size among themselves to suit the levels of certain miserable sheds built against the outside, were, much to the injury of the internal effect, cut in the northern wall, in which previously there had been none.

R. J. F.

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

June 26, 1885.

SINCE Dr. Schliemann's departure for England still further discoveries have been made at Tiryns. This ancient fortress palace, which bears such a close resemblance to the various palaces described in Homer, was reared upon a rock rising abruptly out of the plain to the height of some five or six metres, upon which were piled huge boulders, in order to increase its natural strength. It is only now that the vast mound of earth that covered the outer walls raised upon this substructure has been removed that Dr. Dörpfeld, the architect employed by the German *savant* to superintend the work, has been able to discern the true nature of this structure of heroic times. Nearly five hundred years before Christ it was already a ruin shattered by the Argive host, and it may well have existed a thousand and more years before our era. It is thus undoubtedly the oldest building in Europe, and one consequently of unique interest. Leake, whose statement is copied by modern guide-books, puts down the width of the walls from 20 to 25 feet. Dr. Dörpfeld, however, assured me that their width was 40 feet; and M. Phillos, who was engaged in the former excavations, was able even then to ascertain that in one place the walls were 10 metres thick. But the most recent discovery, made at the very time of my visit, is an outer staircase of sixty steps and a row of rudely vaulted chambers built in the thickness of the wall, only some 20 feet above the ground. The steps just uncovered run up the present face of the rocky mound opposite the high road to Nauplia, or facing the sea. These steps, unlike the high and inconvenient steps introduced for architectural effect in the buildings of classic times, are very low and easy of ascent, and thus like other very ancient steps in Greece, the style and disposition of which are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The half dozen rooms at present laid bare on the east side, facing Capodistria's Institute, are about 20 feet long by 12 broad, and, like all the buildings in the basement of this archaic structure, are vaulted without keystones by the aid of unhewn rocks closely fitted together and shelving inwards. An irregular crevice was thus unavoidably left along the top, which admitted light and perhaps allowed the escape of smoke; but the rudely fitting walls of this primitive roof in time gave way to pressure, and falling in so filled the rooms underneath with rubbish that they have hitherto escaped notice. On a hearth have now been discovered some unconsumed wood cinders, looking just like fresh charcoal. Of the remains of the ancient palace that occupy the plateau of the rock or upper story I will say nothing, as it will be described in Dr. Schliemann's forthcoming volume. I can only conjecture that these lower chambers may have been occupied by the garrison or by slaves, like the vaulted underground rooms for slaves and soldiers in the palace of the Cæsars at Rome. They may also have been places of refuge in times of danger, and may have been occupied before the palace above was built. Here within the Acropolis a large altar has been found level with the ground, and embedded half a metre in the earth, with its sides plastered. It was dedicated to the subterranean gods.

At Olympia I found a representative of the German Government, who had come from Berlin to receive their share of duplicate bronzes and marbles according as they were allotted by the Greek commissioners. Nothing, however, but bronze fragments and architectural ornaments, and no marble statue of any value, has been granted away for the Northern museum to reward those disinterested labours of the Germans, which have cost from first to last not merely 30,000*l.*, as stated by Murray, but, as I am assured on the best authority, more than 50,000*l.* I may state that I found an excellent carriage road all the way from Corinth to Nauplia, completed only last year, while all along the route I found the new line of railway ready for the rails. It will be opened in October.

After a long delay, caused by a number of arrangements to be concluded with the municipality, the long-expected excavations on the site of the ancient Agora of Athens have at length begun. Fortunately for art, and also for sanitary reasons, a fire broke out last summer in the time-honoured bazaar, so that all the mean stalls and buildings stretching over a space about sixty yards square have been destroyed. Lord Elgin's Tower suffered the same fate and is now entirely demolished; and an early Byzantine church, which, to judge from a Doric colonnade below ground, must have been built on the site of an ancient temple, occupying the centre of the square, must also be removed. It is now a mere wreck, and the ancient mosaics, which Lord Bute fortunately had copied just in time, and for the cleaning of which he left a sum of money that had not yet been appropriated, were shattered irretrievably. The diggings have now gone over little more than a hundred square yards, but have already yielded numerous fragments, as the head and the torso of a woman (both much mutilated), rudely carved heads of animals (apparently gargoyles), pieces of fluted and other columns, carved flowers, and a Roman inscription. When we reflect, however, that this was the spot occupied by Hadrian's Stoa, the outer walls of which still stand, and that the accumulation of ages has raised the level some 25 feet, great expectations may yet be realized. JOSEPH HIRST.

First-Act Gossip.

OUR readers may remember the account which we published in the *Athenæum* of the 6th of December last of the discovery of a picture representing the House of Commons in 1793, with Mr. Pitt addressing the House. It had been painted by C. Anton Hickel in London, and had made its way into the Belvédère Palace at Vienna. A photograph of the picture was presented by the late Col. Everard Primrose to the National Portrait Gallery, and created a great amount of interest when publicly exhibited there. The result has been that the Emperor of Austria has magnanimously presented the original picture to the British nation. The picture, which is very large, is expected to arrive in London in a few days. This happy event is mainly owing, it is said, to the kind offices of Sir Augustus and Lady Paget.

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS is painting a third portrait of Mr. Gladstone, somewhat smaller than the second of the series which is now exhibiting.

AN account of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, London, is now in active preparation by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen. The volume will contain full transcripts of the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the two parishes from their commencement in 1538 to the year 1760; extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, a history of the old organ, a list of the rectors, and an account of old and interesting benefactions. The Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, the rector of the united parishes, will be joint

editor of the work with Mr. Hallen, and the volume will be provided with a full index of names. Besides illustrations of the fabric there will be plates showing the beautiful and richly chased communion plate.

THE programme of the meeting of the congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute has been issued. It is highly promising, the excursions are interesting, and some good papers will be read during the meeting.

MR. BEN. GAY, a well-known glass-painter, whom the *Building News* describes as an "ecclesiastical glazier," has died at Bristol.

ABOUT 30,000*l.* are to be spent, under the direction of Mr. Oldrid Scott, on the restorations of the famous church of St. Michael, Coventry.

THE Kent Archaeological Society will meet at Sandwich on the 29th and 30th inst., and visit Sandwich and Deal Castles on the former day, Mongeham Church and Walmer Castle on the latter day.

MR. R. ANSDALL's personal estate amounted to nearly 50,000*l.*

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 4th inst. Louis Haghe's 'St. Mark's, Venice, Interior of the Transept,' with numerous figures, for 110*l.* The sale of the third portion of the Beckett-Denison collection is now proceeding.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the scheme for restoring the parish church of Stratford-on-Avon, of which we spoke very doubtfully, involves the destruction of the crypt of the charnel-house, most of which still remains, and is, he believes, in good condition.

A YOUNG architect of Lille, M. Cordonnier, has been selected to decorate the interior of the Exchange at Amsterdam. More than two hundred artists, English, French, German, Belgian, Dutch, and Italian, competed for this commission.

THE Conseil Municipal of Paris has appropriated 36,500 francs to purchase the site of the vestiges of the ancient arena discovered some time since in the Rue de Navarre.

WE have received the sixth report of the Archaeological Institute of America. The report of Mr. Bandelier's explorations in Mexico is highly interesting.

THE tiresome and ignorant meddling of the Parisian local authorities with the time-honoured names of some of the streets in the city has at last provoked vigorous remonstrances from the victims who live in those streets. Great disgust is expressed by those who are required to live in a street renamed after St. Just. The shopkeepers of the Rue Bonaparte grumble, as well they may, at the cost attending this stupid practice. They say that it was to be expected the *ci-devant* Rue du Dauphin should be styled Rue St. Roch, because the original name suggested more than one unpleasantness; but surely Rue Bonaparte need not be taken as an offence by a nation which is content to use the coins of the less than glorious third Emperor. Besides, the Rue Bonaparte has had three names already.

THE Cunard Company will transport the English water-colours intended for the Boston Exhibition in the Pavonia, carriage free (September 2nd).

AN exhibition of home industries has been held this week at Lord Brownlow's house.

MUSIC

SPITTA'S 'BACH.'

Johann Sebastian Bach. By Philipp Spitta. Translated from the German by Clara Bell and J. A. Fuller-Maitland. Vol. III. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

WE have already noticed in these columns the preceding volumes of the English translation of Spitta's great monograph. The

present volume (the least bulky, though by no means the least interesting, of the three), which completes the work, embraces the last sixteen years of Bach's life—from 1734 to his death on July 28th, 1750. The first part of the volume is occupied with an account of the long and serious disputes between Bach and Ernesti, the Rector of the Thomasschule at Leipzig, in which the composer at that time held the office of Cantor. We have next a most interesting chapter on the masses, all of which are analyzed in detail. Naturally the largest share of attention is devoted to the great Mass in B minor. Of this work it is known that the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" were written for Friedrich August II., the King of Saxony, in 1733. The date of the rest of the mass cannot be decided with certainty, but Spitta arrives at the conclusion that it was completed not later than 1738. It is well known that Bach's masses, though written to the text of the Romish liturgy, were intended for the service of the Lutheran Church, and Spitta explains the manner in which the various portions were introduced. He points out furthermore that the spirit of the music is distinctly Protestant rather than Roman Catholic; but we cannot help thinking that in his analysis he sometimes allows his imagination to get the better of his judgment, as, for example, where he says with reference to the duet "Christe eleison" that it "conveys something of the trustful and tender feeling of the sinner toward the Divine Mediator, and the introduction of the subdominant in the first bar of the symphony suggests it at once." (The italics are ours.) We believe that Bach with his strong common sense would have been the first to repudiate so fanciful an interpretation of one of the commonest modulations in music. Apart from this and some similar transcendentalisms, the whole analysis of the mass is interesting and valuable. Spitta points out that the opening "Credo" is founded on an old ecclesiastical chant. It is an interesting fact, which we have never seen noticed, that nearly a century later Cherubini used the same *canto fermo* for the "Credo" of his great Mass in F.

To Bach's later period belong a large number of his finest church cantatas. These are all more or less fully analyzed, and the chapter which treats of them, though possibly somewhat dry for those who do not know the works themselves, will be found of great assistance to such readers as have access to the magnificent edition of the composer's works published by the Bach Gesellschaft, in which the majority of the extant cantatas has been already issued. To theorists the following chapter, dealing with Bach's system of thorough bass and his use of the old church modes, especially in the harmonizing of the chorales, is very valuable. The well-known collection of 370 chorales published under Bach's name was not made by himself; the pieces are mostly taken from his various church compositions, being generally with orchestral accompaniment in unison with the voices, though sometimes the instruments have entirely independent counterpoint. Bach's system of harmony has hitherto been chiefly known through the works of his pupil Kirnberger, whose "Kunst des Reinen Satzes in der Musik" is an acknowledged

authority on theoretical matters. Thanks to the researches of Dr. Spitta, we have before us in this volume an elaborate treatise on thorough bass by Bach himself, which is printed in an appendix for the first time. Our author surmises that it was prepared for use in class instruction, and that the manuscript preserved was made by some person of only moderate musical acquirements from a copy written by one of Bach's pupils, which the master had not corrected, as several mistakes are to be found in the examples. The book is concise, clear, and well graduated, showing considerable talent for tuition. We know positively that Bach's method of beginning to teach counterpoint was to give his pupils chorales to harmonize in four parts, instead of commencing, as is the habit of many teachers, with two-part counterpoint. A discussion of the relative advantages of the two systems would be out of place here; it may at least be said that the advocates of the freer style have a very powerful authority to support them.

We would gladly linger over the chapters devoted to Bach's later compositions—the great Suites, the 'Musikalisches Opfer,' the 'Kunst der Fuge,' and others, on which Dr. Spitta dilates with a loving enthusiasm—but must pass on to the closing portion of the work, the chapter treating of Bach's last years and giving an account of his chief pupils. How greatly music was indebted to Bach for its subsequent development may be seen from the mere record of illustrious musicians who studied under him. Though many of their names are now known chiefly to the historian or antiquary, it must not be forgotten that in their own day they enjoyed no little distinction, and that if their fame has been short-lived, the same is true of the large majority of artists in every age. How many of the distinguished contemporaries of Mozart are still remembered among us? and of contemporary musicians how many are there whose works will live for a century? From among the names of Bach's pupils given by our author, we select as the best known Gerber; J. L. Krebs, some of whose fugues are well known to organists; Johann Friedrich Agricola, who succeeded Graun as Capellmeister to the King of Prussia; Johann Friedrich Doles, Bach's successor as Cantor at the Thomasschule; G. A. Homilius, well known as a church composer; and Kirnberger, whom we have already mentioned. In addition to these there were his own sons, three of whom—Wilhelm Friedemann, Carl Philipp Emanuel, and Johann Christian—became distinguished as composers.

About one-third of the present volume is occupied with appendices. Of these one of the most interesting is the treatise on thorough bass, which we have already referred to. Another of the utmost value is a sonata for violin and figured bass by Albinoni, in which the accompaniment is written by Heinrich Nicolaus Gerber, and corrected by Bach himself. The great importance of this piece will be best appreciated by those who know how fierce have been the discussions over the proper manner of filling up the harmonies to Bach's figured basses. Here we see, at least approximately, the method adopted by the composer himself, because in several pas-

sages he has made important alterations in his pupil's work. The balance of evidence appears to be rather against that extremely polyphonic style of accompaniment which some musicians consider to be the only one suitable.

Of the translation of the present volume we can speak most favourably. Not only is it, so far as we have compared it, very faithful to the original, but it is thoroughly readable. Dr. Spitta has not the charm of style which we find in Jahn; he brings together an enormous mass of information, but cares little, apparently, for the graces of composition. Nevertheless his book is a sterling work which ought to be on the shelves of every musician; and we congratulate the translators and the publishers on having successfully completed the arduous task of presenting it in an English dress.

Musical Gossip.

It would seem, from the operas in which she has so far elected to appear, that Mdle. Fohström wishes to be thought a "light" soprano, competent to execute the roudades and *floriture* of Donizetti and Bellini. It is questionable, however, whether she has chosen the school of vocalization for which nature has best qualified her; and it is certain that her vocal training is as yet far from complete. Such pieces as the aria "Regnava la silenzio" and the mad scene in 'Lucia' are only tolerable when interpreted with purity of tone and irreproachable neatness. Forcing of the voice, untrue intonation in rapid passages, and a defective shake are utterly destructive of charm, and we fear it must be said that these faults characterized the singing of Mdle. Fohström last Thursday week. She possesses considerable physical power, and her compass exceeds two octaves. But, for the reasons stated as well as for a certain lack of artistic method in her acting, we are inclined to think that she has not studied in a good school. With youth on her side she may yet do well if she pleases. The general performance of 'Lucia' was unsatisfactory. Signor Giannini was an indifferent Edgardo, and Signor De Anna spoiled the effect of his naturally fine voice by shouting to the gallery.

THE midsummer orchestral concert of the Royal Academy of Music took place yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Hall. Mr. Shakespeare's Dramatic Overture, which headed the programme, was, we understand, written several years ago, but its merit is such that it is a pity that the other duties of the composer should compel him to lay aside the pen, which in this instance he has handled so skilfully. The only composition by a student was a cleverly written Concertstück for Piano, by Miss Dora Bright (Potter Exhibitioner). Miss Winifred Robinson gave such a fine rendering of Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor as to excite the very highest expectations as to her artistic future.

THERE was a large and evidently well-pleased audience at the concert given by the Bristol Madrigal Society at the Albert Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The programme was well selected, including the finest examples of Marenzio, Wilbye, Weelkes, Gibbons, Edwardes, and Pearsall; and for the most part the rendering left nothing to desire, the unity of style being admirable, while the balance of the voices would have been perfect but for some weakness in the trebles. Among the best efforts were Weelkes's 'Nightingale,' Pearsall's 'In Dulci Jubilo' and 'Sir Patrick Spens,' and Marenzio's "When April decked"; on the other hand, more expression and light and shade were needed in Wilbye's grand composition 'Sweet Honey-sucking Bees' and Pearsall's 'Lay a Garland.'

MR. JOHN THOMAS gave his annual concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, the programme consisting chiefly of Welsh airs and transcriptions for a band of fifteen harps.

MR. FERDINAND PRAEGER gave a chamber concert at Collard & Collard's Rooms, Grosvenor Street, on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme consisted entirely of compositions of the concert-giver, including two string quartets, a sonata for piano and violin, instrumental solos, and songs.

A COMMEMORATION of Handel's bicentenary will be held in Westminster Abbey next Tuesday evening, when the 'Dettingen Te Deum' and one of the organ concertos will be the most important works given. The festival will be held for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, of which Handel was one of the founders, and Madame Albani has generously promised her valuable assistance.

MISS MEREDITH BROWN gave her annual concert at 35, Great Cumberland Place last Saturday afternoon. Miss Florence May was to give a concert in aid of the Hospital for Women in Soho Square yesterday (Friday) at Chelsea House.

THE annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College for the Blind is held this (Saturday) afternoon at the Crystal Palace. The chair will be taken by the Duke of Westminster.

A POSTHUMOUS opera by Fr. von Flotow, entitled 'Wittwe Grapin,' has been produced at Buda-Pesth with great success.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE'S THEATRE.—'The Great Pink Pearl,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By R. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh.

UPON its transference to the Prince's Theatre, in the regular bill at which house it is now included, 'The Great Pink Pearl' of Messrs. Carton and Raleigh maintains the hold upon public favour it took when recently given at a morning entertainment. Without making much higher claim to serious attention than is possessed by average work of its not very ambitious class, this farcical comedy has a few sentences which linger in the memory. It is moderately skilful in execution, and its indescribable imbroglia proves diverting. The absence of a single thoroughly sympathetic character is a fault the public readily condones. The gravest subjects are treated in a mock-heroic manner, recalling that of Mr. R. L. Stevenson in the later series of his "New Arabian Nights," and the most interesting figure in the strange group assembled is an Irish tenor singer who has turned inventor of infernal machines. Imbecility accompanied by pompous affectation is opposed to hardy forms of swindling, and issues worsted from the contest. Among the female characters even we see a Russian princess, who, for mysterious reasons, is raising money on her husband's family jewels, and a juvenile heroine, who is accustomed to visit scenes of frivolity, if not of debauchery, in the company of a Russian general, and prides herself upon preserving her character by the servant-girl-like process of always returning home before ten. When the treatment is farcical or mock heroic these things are regarded with no great disfavour, and the world Messrs. Carton and Raleigh have depicted, preposterous as it seems, arouses a fair amount of amusement. With matters of probability or coherence farcical comedy is

not concerned. Some of the adventures depicted are thoroughly ludicrous, and the comic adventures of a bailiff, who in the pious discharge of his functions is involved in inconceivable calamities, provoke hearty laughter. Except in one important respect the cast is the same with which the piece was formerly given. Mr. E. W. Garden, who replaces Mr. Giddens as the hero, a journalist in exceptionally distressed circumstances, follows too closely on the track of his predecessor. This is pardonable, but Mr. Garden has shown his capacity to strike out a line of his own, and would in the present case have scored a higher success in so doing. Mr. C. Groves repeats his broadly comic and slightly extravagant representation of a Nihilist, and M. Marius is again excellent as a portentously stupid Russian diplomatist. Miss Compton, Miss Clara Jecks, Mr. Denison, and Mr. S. Harcourt are acceptable in minor characters. 'The Great Pink Pearl' is well mounted. Its reception was enthusiastically, though not undisputedly favourable. With the novelty was given Mr. C. M. Rae's adaptation 'First in the Field.'

DRURY LANE THEATRE IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

ON February 21st last I made public in these pages the gist of a Chancery bill and answer in a cause wherein the Royal Players at Drury Lane, *temp.* James I., sought to evade the payment of certain pensions many years previously granted by their company to the widow of a former player. As the result of further search, I am now able to furnish from the records of the Court of Chancery full particulars of what subsequently transpired in connexion with the suit up to Thursday, June 23rd, anno 2 Chas. I. (1626), when a final order was made respecting the costs in the cause. From this it will be seen that the matter was pending upwards of three years. It would seem that the defendants ignored the jurisdiction of the Court (upon the advice of their counsel no doubt), and hence, probably, the delay. Under date November 24th, 1625 (Chancery Orders and Decrees, B 1625, fo. 168b), we read:—

"Elis Worth } Plaintiffs.
John Blaney }
Susan Baskerville } Defendants.
William Browne }

"The matter in question betweene y^e said parties comeinge this daie to be heard, the Plaintiffs attended wth their Councell, ready provided for that purpose, but the Defendants made default, albeit it appeared by an Order of the xxijth of May last, nowe made, made vpon the hearinge of Councell on both sides, that the Cause was to be set downe to be heard the first Thursdaie of this Terme, w^{ch}, by reason of the adjournment of the Terme, was put over vntill this day, and both parties were to attend at their perill, wthout anie proces to be served for that purpose. It is therefore thought meete by this Court, and soe ordered, in respect of the Defendants neglect, that they shall pay to the Plaintiffs 5 marks costes for this daies attendance, and the matter is to be set downe to be heard some time in the next Terme."

Further on, under date Thursday, January 27th, 1625/6 (Chancery Orders and Decrees, B 1625, fo. 308b), we read:—

"Vpon the entringe into the hearinge of the matter this presente daie, in the presence of the Councell learned on both partes, for and touchinge the pencions issueinge out of a play howse, and the bonds entered into by the P[aintiffs] to the D[efendants] for performance thereof, against which the P[aintiffs] seeke to be releued: It is thought fitt, and soe ordered by this Court, that the parties interested in the said Cause shall attend the Master of the Revels, whose is desired by this Court to consider of the differences betweene the said parties, vpon the proffes made in the Cause, and to reconcile and end the same if hee see can. But if the said Master shall not make and sett downe an end in the

Cause, and certifie the same by the first daie of the next Terme, Then the matter of the P[aintiffs] Bill is from henceforth clearly and absolutely dismissed out of this Courte; but, in the meane tyme, the Injunction formerly granted in the Cause is to stand in force."

The defendants, however, seem to have been no better inclined to abide any decision made by the Master of the Revels, for, under date Wednesday, April 26th, 1626 (Chancery Orders and Decrees, B 1625, fo. 601b), is related as follows:—

"Where, by an Order of the 29th [sic] of January last, the matter was referred to the Master of the Revels, to end the same if hee could, and certifie the same by the first daie of this Terme, or else the Cause to stand dismissed; But, in the meane tyme, the Injunction formerly granted was to stand in force; Now, vpon the openinge of the matter this presente daie by Sir John Finch, beioze of the P[aintiffs] Councell, and vpon the readinge of a Certifi[cate] made by the Master of the Rolls [sic], fforasmuch as it appeareth, that the said P[aintiffs] and their Councell have often attended the said Master of the Revels this last Vacation, but by the Defendants' excuses and delays nothinge hath bene donne; And although the said Referee did offer to take some tyme the beginninge of this Terme to heare the Cause and to labour an end therein, the Defendants would not submit thereto; Soe, as this Courte thinckes not fitt the D[efendants] should take advantage by their owne excuse and delay, It is therefore ordered, notwithstandinge anythinge formerly said by Mr Serjaunt Binge, beioze of the P[aintiffs] Councell, that the said reference shall continue, and the said parties are to attend the said Referee this Terme for this end; and Certifi[cate] thereof to be made wth as much convenient speed as hee may; and, in the meane tyme, the said Injunction is to stand in force."

The foregoing, I think, affords sufficient evidence that the defendants strongly objected to the case being referred for settlement to the Master of the Revels; and we may infer that Mr. Serjeant Binge had entered a vigorous protest on behalf of his clients.

The matter now rapidly drew to a conclusion, for no more than the Court of Chancery would the Master of the Revels venture to come to a decision upon the merits of the case; and, although a final question of costs was deferred until a fortnight later, the virtual termination of the proceedings is recorded in the following entry in the books of the Court, dated Friday, June 9th, 1626 (Chancery Orders and Decrees, B 1625, fo. 1066):—

"Whereas, by an Order of the xxvjth [sic] of January laste, made vpon the entringe into the hearinge of the Cause, It was ordered that the parties interested in the Cause should attend the Master of the Revels, whose was desired to consider of the differences, vpon the proffes made in the Cause, and to reconcile and end the same if hee could; but if the said Master should not sett downe an end in the Cause, and certifie the same by the first daie of the last Terme, Then the matter of the P[aintiffs] Bill was from thenceforth clearly and absolutely dismissed out of this Courte; and, in the meane tyme, the Injunction formerlie granted was to stand in force. Since w^{ch} tyme, by a latter Order, further tyme was giuen to the said Master of the Revels, to consider of and end the said differences, vntill the tenth of Maie last; or, in default thereof, the matter to stand dismissed. Now, vpon openinge of the matter this presente daie into this Courte by Mr Serjaunt Binge, of Councell wth the D[efendants], and vpon the shewing forth of an Affidavit made by one frauncis Smith, gen., on the D[efendants'] behalfe, fforasmuch as it appeareth by the said Affidavit, that the said Master of the Revels hath not done anythinge in the Cause, nor appointed any tyme for the hearinge thereof, and now, by reason of his sicknes, desireth the Court to take order therein, and that hee maie bee troubled noe further therewith. It is therefore ordered, that the matter of the P[aintiffs] Bill bee from henceforth clearly and absolutely dismist out of this Courte, accordinge to the former Orders, and the Injunction formerlie granted is disolued."

So, in the end, to all intents and purposes, Mrs. Baskerville and her son obtained a complete confirmation of the legality of their claims upon the Drury Lane company, although those demands had been characterized in the plaintiffs' bill of complaint as an instance of gross usury. But the defendants, we learn, had to bear their own expense in defending the case, for the final

order of the Court, dated Friday, June 23rd, 1626 (Chancery Orders and Decrees, B 1625, fo. 953b), is as follows:—

"The matter in question between the said parties cominge this daie to bee heard in the presence of the Councell learned on both parties, this Court, beinge assisted by Mr Justice Dodderidge and Mr Justice Hutton, founde that the substance of the Pl[aintiffs'] Bill is to bee releued vpon a poll agreem^t ag^t a deed in writeinge vnder hand and seale, and that the same agreem^t is made betweene players, w^{ch} this Court conceaued to bee vnfit to bee releued or Countenanced in a Courte of equitie; and also findeinge that the matter hath bene several tymes heretofore dismissed, doth therefore order that the matter of the Pl[aintiffs'] Bill be cleerey and absolutely dismissed out of this Court, but wthout any costs."

JAMES GREENSTREET.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE fifth edition of the 'Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare,' by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, will contain much new matter, more especially an essay on the list of plays at Court, 2 James I., which the *Athenæum* of June 20th, 1868, declared to be a modern forgery; with this opinion Mr. Phillips concurs, believing it, however, to be compiled from genuine materials. Another essay throws new light on the topography of the birthplace.

ON the occasion of the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on the 20th inst. 'Masks and Faces' will be played. Mr. Irving will recite valedictory verses by Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Toole will furnish a comic sketch, and many well-known actors—including Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Langtry, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss E. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Hare, Mr. F. Archer, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and others—will take part in scenes from 'Money' and 'London Assurance.'

MR. PINERO's comedy 'The Magistrate,' which has been given for over one hundred nights at the Court Theatre, has undergone some slight modification, the influence of which is favourable. It is still acted with much spirit by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Marion Terry, Miss Norreys, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Clayton.

'THE O'DORA' is the title of a burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand of the drama of M. Sardou in which Madame Bernhardt is this evening to appear. It will be given on Monday night at Toole's Theatre.

'BOILING WATER,' a farcical comedy by Mr. Julian Cross, is to be produced at the Comedy Theatre on the 21st inst.

THE Adelphi will reopen on the 25th inst. with 'Arrah na Pogue,' in which Miss Mary Rorke will appear as the heroine.

'THE INVENTORIES,' an à propos sketch by Mr. H. Savile Clarke, was produced on Wednesday night at the Strand. Mr. Wyatt in the principal character displayed some agility. The piece was, however, indifferently acted, and failed greatly to please the public.

'WOMAN'S VICTORY,' a comedy drama by Mr. R. Dodson, played on Wednesday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre, showed Miss Edmiston as a lady of the adventures type known as Bella Donna, and Miss Beddard in a not less conventional character. Both actresses worked hard, but no acting could have raised the play into a success.

UPON its production at the Haymarket 'Dark Days,' by Hugh Conway and Mr. Comyns Carr, will be rehearsed by two companies, one of which will give it in London and the other in America. It is probable that the scene of the first production in the United States will be Wallack's Theatre, New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. A. G.—S. E. H.—H. S. M.—B. W.—W. R.—W. B.—T. H.—J. G. C.—E. F.—W. C.—C. W.—J. E. D.—H. B.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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